LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. K. KUMNIKAR, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY BARNARDINE PIKETHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 132 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE 1921.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
6th August	CALEDONIA	7,572
13th „	NOVARA	6,850
20th „	MANTUA *	10,909
27th „	DEVANHA	8,095
3rd Sept.	DON GOLA	8,056
10th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th „	MANELA†	8,200
24th „	NALDERA *	15,825
1st October,	PLASSY	7,346
8th „	MOREA	10,890
15th „	EGYPT	7,941
22nd „	CHINA	7,952
29th „	MALWA*	10,941

* MANTUA, * NALDERA, * MALWA, †MANELA — Through steamers from Australia, Through steamer from China.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

DATE	STEAMER	REMARKS.
10th August	DILWARA	To Colombo, Straits and China.
10th August	DILWARA	* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
26th „	MALWA	
23rd September	NARKUNDA	
21st October	MANTUA	

* Through steamer from London.)

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket 27

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £18. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 6d.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	—
4th August	BARPETA	Karachi & P Gulf
5th „	LINGA	Karachi direct.
5th „	VARSOVA	Basra direct,
10th „	KARAPARA	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 128.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th Aug	12th „
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	10th Aug.	22nd „
Malay Maru	T Shimazaki	20th „	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival at Bombay.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	G. Matsushita	6339	25th Aug	7th Aug
†Sanuki Maru	Y. Nakajima	8872	1st „	7th „
Tosomi Maru.	T. Fukuura	3352	5th „	18th „
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda	974	3rd Aug	16th „
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th „	9th Sept.

† This steamer arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight and passage apply to T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA' LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	3,696,320

DIRECTORS:

1. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, C.I.E, M.B.E.
2. Mangaldas G Parekh, Esq.
3. Chamanlal G. Parekh, Esq.
4. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
5. Surji Vallabhdas, Esq.
6. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
7. Jeshingbhai Ujamshi, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch. Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody, No. 50-52, Churchgate Street

GIRDHARDAS & SONS, Managing Agents

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK' LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,73,52
Paid-up Capital and Reserves	Rs. 2,38,73,33
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,51,11,46

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY, General Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE: BANK STREET.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums, not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

62-63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co., Agents.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE 49 Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. E. HYND, Agent.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR MOTOR

(CAR, CYCLE, LORRY)

WITH THE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LD.

Head Offices: 123, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

Agency Applications Invited.

BHARAT INSURANCE CO LTD

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	7,00,000
Claims paid about	29,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

LALCHAND SARNA, Asst. Secretary, B. I. Co., Ltd., Poona City.

Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lahore.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta. or The Chief Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas B.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sorjee & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT. 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Terms on application.

THE

WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various Shoe specialities. Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Locks.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegram: "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 408, BOMBAY

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

HEAD OFFICE. 5/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier

NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary*, Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent*, Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE

THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first Class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship.

Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor:—Shaikh Ibrahim Chowgule, Late Manager of Peter, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE & CO. Managing Agents

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, Chief Agents,

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF IND'A LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co. *Managers*

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)

Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,666.

RESERVE FUNDS. f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).

Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

Dutch East Indies:	
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited,

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar

BOMBAY No. 2

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
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Each Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—COMPOUNDERS and STOCK CLERK. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD., Charni Road
A R1009

WANTED—An experienced CLERK, knowing correspondence. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1004

WANTED—A Gujarati SUB-EDITOR for a Gujarati daily. Pay up to Rs. 150 per mensem with very good prospects. Apply Box No. 7029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1002

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS Sylhet, Assam
C10264

WANTED—AGENTS for provinces all over India to sell Pfaff Sewing Machines, German Make. Price suitable, Terms net cash. BELL & CO., LTD., Picket Road, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2.
A R914

WANTED—A TYPIST. Salary up to Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply to P. L. BAKLIWAL & SONS, 46, Picket Road, Tadiwala's Building near Small Causes Court.
A R1000

WANTED.—A CUTLER for Medical Stores, Baroda. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State, before the 15th August, 1921.
A C16355

WANTED.—An influential CANVASAR in Import Export Firm, having good experience in Mill line. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 7023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R10343

WANTED.—A young, energetic and experienced Man for the Police Inspector's post. Pay from Rs. 80 to 120 (plus F. T. A. of Rs. 25) according to qualifications. Applicants should submit their applications on or before the 20th August, 1921. RAJA SAHEB, Akalkot.
A C10352

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY LIMITED. Wanted immediately temporary JUNIOR CLERKS with good handwriting. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY at the Company's Office, Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay.
A C10358

WANTED—ACCOUNTANT and ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANTS for a First Class Indian Bank in Bombay, preferably with experience of Foreign Exchange business. Good salary and prospects to experienced and **qualified men. Apply Box No. 7015, Advt.** Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 972

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Two ORGANISING INSPECTORS for the coordination of the work of the Ahmedabad District Congress Committee to go round every Taluka and push forth Congress work. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 with travelling charges. Apply SECRETARY stating qualifications, and minimum salary expected.
A R10342

WANTED—A competent and experienced MILL MANAGER for an Up-country Cotton Mill. Must have vast practical and theoretical knowledge of Carding, Spinning and Weaving and ability to control labour. Excellent salary and prospects. Only those with the above qualifications need apply, stating age, experience, salary and enclosing copies of certificates to Box No. 7017, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C16315

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TUITIONS—An Undergraduare is willing to teach pupils in English and Mathematics up to the Matric Standard. Please write to Box No. 300, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

An experienced Doctor till lately occupying a responsible Post in a Native State is open to engagement. Highest references given if required. Apply Box No. 7019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R386

TO THOSE WHO ARE IN REAL NEED—An clearly honest good natured Parsee well experienced in all lines of business desires billet in any cast as a family companion, or assistant in any country at moderate pay, only good and loving master essential. please write for particulars or for personal interview to Box No. 7026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C10353

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWNS at Jambulwadi, Kalbadevi Road, Apply VISSANJI SONS & CO., 3—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
C C10339

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR OFFICES in Murzban Road, area about 2880 sq. ft. Immediate Entry. Apply UNION BANK OF INDIA, Apollo Street.
C C10329

BLOCKS in a new building on tram line at Ripon Road near Parsee Statue, consisting of 2 bed, hall, kitchen and dining, store room and a private closet, with electric lift, E. L. and sufficient water for Rs. 160.
C R994

ONE big SHOP at Ripon Road, near Parsee Statue on tram line, specially suitable for a Show Room or a Store, and a Godown area about 2,000 square feet with enough light suitable for a dairy concern or anything.
C R995

FIVE ROOMS with Bath and W. C. attached for a single family, near Tardeo Bridge on Sleater Road opposite Grant Road yard. Apply A. N. RAJPURKAR, 40 Medows Street, Fort.
C 9690

TO BE LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, OFFICE ROOMS and RESIDENTIAL ROOMS in the KARTIKI BUILDING, Kazi Syed Street near Carnac Bridge. Apply within Room No. 13; or Mr. S. H. Talwalkar, Tukaram Building- Tardeo Road, Bombay, No. 1.
C R 976

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

TO LET—The GROUND FLOOR of the Pedhi Building, consisting of shops and premises facing the Lohariipura-Mandvi main road, near the Ghadali Pole entrance in Baroda, will be let by Public Auction for a period of ten years, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m. EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Palace Division. Baroda, 3rd August, 1921.
C C10356

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—By Foujdar Bros., Nagpur City, one SALE AGREEMENT re: Manganese Property, situated in Government Forest Katanghjhiri Balaghat C. P
G R997

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR, cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C9688

B. S. A. ROOMY, 4-seater MOTOR CAR 12 H.P. Knight's silent engine in excellent condition. Very economical for petrol—22 miles per gallon. Electric lights Dynamo complete. Rs. 5,000 nett. Apply FRENCH MOTOR CAR COMPANY, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
J A R1003

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

LATHE in perfect condition with tools, price Rs. 250. Electric fan with 3 bales in working order, Rs. 100. Apply DIGAN BROS., 187, Hornby Road.
K R989

FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND LOOMS of assorted sizes with preparatory machinery. Write to Box No. 7025, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10351

WANTED—SECOND HAND, in running order, a 14 inches English flour mill with English 5 H. P. electric motor D. C. Apply Box No. 7010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R968

RS. 50 to 60 Monthly Nett Income guaranteed by the aid of Envelope making machines complete with all apparatus for cutting, folding, gumming, etc., simple easy working instructions, a most valuable Trade secret of this business i.e. a reliable Special Gum process. Capacity 2,000 envelopes daily. Price Reduced to Rs. 22/8 only till the end of this month. Rs. 41/8 for 2. Rs. 58 for 3, Rs. 75/12 for 4 and Rs. 94/10 for 5 machines. At least half the amount with orders. To avoid disappointment order for more machines at once "GOOD LUCK" CO., P. O. Mohari, Dist. Bhandara C. P.
K 10335

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert preparation for COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTANCY and Banking Courses. GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Apollo Street.
M R980

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

COTTAGE PIANO by "Neumerger" Best German Model Rs. 550 also Hamilton Piano, American Patent Rs. 650 R. MASTER, Esak Building, Parel.
N Kloga

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A SLEEPING PARTNER with a capital of Rs. 2,000 in a highly profitable business. Both interest and profits guaranteed. No risk. No loss. For particulars please correspond with Box No. 7027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R998

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BEHER LAC COMPANY, LIMITED.—A sound investment for share and Agency. Apply to Hd. Office, 97, Clive Street, CALCUTTA:
T

WANTED.—Everybody to earn Rs. 100 monthly without selling, buying, or canvassing Most novel plan disclosed for Rs. 2 only till the 25th August, 1921, other Rs. 3/8. Send amount per M. O. atonce to avoid disappointment to "GOOD LUCK" Co., P. O. Mohari, Dist. Bhandara, C.P.
T C10334

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PLOTS FOR LEASE.

PLOTS for lease for short or long period at Jetha Street, Lamington Road, (Opp. Byculla Club).
Apply to.
Messrs. AMERCHAND & MANGALDAS,
11, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.
C10327

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on Agreve Fibre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 80 Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following trade marks of Bar Soaps have been registered by the Imperial Soap Works, Poona City.

Names of Trade Marks.

1 LOKAMANYA Brand Bar Soap.
2 LION Brand Bar Soap.
3 TIGER Brand Bar Soap.
4 COW Brand Bar Soap.
5 COBRA Brand Bar Soap.
6 EAGLE Brand Bar Soap.
7 MAHATMA Brand Bar Soap.

B. R. INAMADAR,
Manager.

The Imperial Soap Works Poona City.
Dated 24-7-21.
C10347

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office No. 9 Bank Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business.

I.—To receive and adopt the Director's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March, 1921.
II.—To declare a dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, 8th August, 1921, to SATURDAY, 20th August, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors
RAGAVJEE MAGANLAL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July, 1921.
C10280

NOTICE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT REWA STATE.

THE next contract for the extraction and export of certain minor produce consisting of Bahera (Terminalia Ballarica) Harra, Harri, (Myrobalan or Terminalia Chibula) Aonla (Phyllanthus Amblica), Majith (used in dying) Catchu (Katha) Honey and wax, Gum of sorts, Chironji or Charoli, Tikhur, Bechandi, Country medicine such as Bhilawa, Banslochan, white and black Musli, roots of Pipra, Loadh, Roots of Chinar, Kamraj, Bhoraj, Tejraj, Hansraj, Balraj, Butch and Chitawar, Horns of Arna (Bison) and Horns and Hides of Chital, Roj and Stag, from the Southern Rewa Forests which includes Illaqua Kaun, Patrehi, Deori, Kothi, Jaitpur, Sohagpur, Beohari, Pathraula, Majholi, Gungour and Camp Umaria, i.e. the forests situated within the Inspectorships of Chandia, Bandhogarh, Sohagpur Jaithari, Beohari and Mad was will be given by public auction at Rewa on the 31st August 1921 in the office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. The period of the contract will be for 3 or 5 years according to the orders of the Council of Regency.

The average income of the past 10 years to the State has been from October 1911 to September 1916 Rs. 58,500 per year, from October 1916 to September 1921 Rs. 75,000 per year.

Other conditions for the lease will be available in the office of the undersigned and will be announced at the time of bidding.

The contract period is to commence from the 1st October, 1921.

The auction will be held before Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye Revenue Member, Council of Regency, to whom further communication should be made.

V. K. MULYE,
Revenue Member,
Council of Regency, Rewa State.
Rewa, July 1921.
C10338

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMEN.

MESSRS. K. D. & BROTHERS beg to announce that the NAPIER CINEMA at POONA will remain CLOSED till the 7th August, for making certain alterations and will be RE-OPENED on the 8th of August under the efficient and sole management of Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS, similarly.

The ROYAL CINEMA at KIRKEE will remain CLOSED till the 12th August, and will RE-OPEN on the 13th August, under the sole management of Messrs. K. D. & BROTHERS.
C10360

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform the public that the office of the Indo-British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been REMOVED from 33, Apollo Street, to BAZAAR GATE STREET, No. 194.

R. PRATAPGIRJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.
R1001

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the Electric Lighting of streets in the Amraoti Town Municipality. Applicants should apply to the undersigned stating terms, etc. Particulars on personal visit.

D. B. SANEY.
Secretary.
Amraoti Town Municipality.
TA C10349

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 3/6541 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. Ambalal Bhailal Patel has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJI & Co.,
C10361 Agents.

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING, COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, 20th August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account made upto 31st March, 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday 12th day of August, 1921, to Tuesday, the 25th day of August, 1921, both the days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1921.

N. B.—Dividend if declared as recommended by the Directors will be paid on and after THURSDAY, 1st September, 1921, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. (S. T.) on production of Share Certificates.
C10350

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership between JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI BHACHU, DOCTOR ABDUL SATAR AYUB GAYA, AHMED HAJI MAKI ABDUL SUCCOR AHMED and AMRATLAL MOTICHAND carried on under the name and style of Abdul Satar Jaffer Mahomed and Company, otherwise known as A. Jaffer Mahomed and Company was by consent dissolved on Aso Vad Amas Samvat Year 1976 (16th November 1920).

Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Attorney for Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya.
C10348

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VASSANJI JIWANDAS of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay in the Mercantile Bank Building, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be completed without regard thereto.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land containing an area of six hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 11 of the Mandvi Koliwada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by Janjikar Street and forming portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 2412 and 2413, on or towards the East by land of the Board laid out as a service passage, on or towards the South partly by plot No. 7 of the said Estate leased to Tarachand Parashram and partly by a Roman Catholic Church, and on or towards the West by Kazi Syed Street and are assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 1860, 1861 and 1862 and Street Nos. 337, 339, 341, 343, 345 and 347.

Dated this 3rd day of August 1921.

PAYNE & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C10357

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DR. ABDUL SATAR AYUB GAYA did on 21st March, 1921, retire from the partnership firm of Abdul Satar Jaffer Mahomed and Company, otherwise known as A. JAFFER MAHOMED AND COMPANY with the consent of all the partners thereof. The said firm was re-started on 26th January, 1921, and consisted of (1) Haji Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bhachu, (2) the said Doctor Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya and Noormahomed Janmahomed as partners.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1921.

MUNCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Attorneys for Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya.
C10346

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 7th day of August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2 Palli Hill, Bandra, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware dining table, chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiters, rich carpets, table and hall lamps, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, ornaments, curtains, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, book cases, marble top tables, teapoys, card tables, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of E. O. Bickers, Esq., and A. O. Banrei, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Bay waler horse.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 TRUSSES CHROME BUFFALO PICKING BANDS, 203 BAGS BOBBINS, 10 CASES SHUTTLES, 6 COILS STEEL WIRE ROPE, 2 CASES WRIST WATCHES (TOYS).

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. No. 120, Apollo Street, at their rooms by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 2848 of 1920 (Chhotalal vs. Lalbhai) about 203 bags Bobbins.

On account and risk of the concerned:—

2 trusses Chrome Buffalo picking bands about 224 lbs.
6 pairs hand gloves for cricketer.
10 cases shuttles.
6 coils Galvanized flexible steel wire rope each about 1000 ft. long.

On account and risk of M. Casam of Juma Masjid:—

2 cases wrist watches with belt (Toys).

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the unclaimed articles, such as gold plated kada, gold watch, gold rings, gold necklace of putties, gold sovereigns buttons, gold bungdies, silver sleeves link, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

J. S. MODY. & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
30, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 CASES WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting indentors.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor Ranchordas Lowji of Champa Gally.

Ex. s.s. "City of Calcutta."
D J 380—974—1 case 32 pieces Tussore Union Suiting 27in.

Ex. s.s. "Baron Fairlie."
D J 432—234—1 case 52 pieces Cotton Drills 27/28in.

Ex. s.s. "Kasama"
D J 363—37/38—2 cases 79 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

Ex s.s. "Freienfels."
D J 363—39—1 case 39 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal and Co., of Champa Gally.

Ex s.s. "Margha."
D J 389—985/6—2 cases each 10 piece Woollen Serge 536½ yds

Ex. s.s. "Kasama."
D J 362—265—1 case 39 pieces Mercerised Tussore 28in.

Ex. s.s. "Freienfels."
D J 362—266—1 case 39 piece, Mercerised Tussore 28in.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Mohemad Hasam and Co. of Jackeria Musjid.

Ex s.s. "Baron Fairlee."
D J 448—844/7—4 cases each 52 pieces Cotton Drill 27/28in.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 4927.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLARY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 5th of August, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Shah Khegar Valchand and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Shah Raichand Lalchand Bardoliwalla

One pearl coller set with rubies four pearl bangles.
One pearl necklace, 62 Danas.
One pair diamond kudas.
One diamond sali.
One diamond ring set with pearls.
One pearl nose-ring.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
6-30 & 9-15 NIGHTLY
VARIETY SEASON.
TO-DAY WED DAY 3rd Aug.
First apperance in India of the
FAMOUS ENGLISH COMEDIENNE
DAISY HARCOURT
In her own Original Comedy Songs and Elaborate Gowns.
A Riotous Burlesque of a Cinema Studio:
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
"Behind the Screen"
"Behind the Screen"
LOOK OUT FOR
DEMPSEY VERSUS CARPENTIER
In the Greatest Fistic Event of the age

THE EMPIRE.
DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES LD.
DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"UNMARRIED."
A Compelling Photo-Play
in 6 Reels,
Featuring
GERALD DU MAURIER
AND
MALVINA LONGFELLOW
NEXT SATURDAY 6th AUGUST
"The Reason Why"
Featuring
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG.

THE EMPRESS.
Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE LAST FOUR EPISODES.
An Astounding Mystery Serial Drama
A Spine-Tingling Tale of Hairbreadth Adventures.
"The Phantom Foe"
A Serial of Throbbing Mysteries and Sensational Surprises,
Next Saturday 6th August
The Indian Mythological film
"EKADESI"

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
GEORGE B. SEITZ
IN
"VELVET FINGERS"
WITH
MARGUERITE COURTOT
FOURTH WEEK
Episode 10th Shote in the Dark
11th The Other Woman
THRILLS! ROMANCE! ADVENTURES
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
HIS BEST GIRL
Pollard Comic
TIME Daily 7; 8-45 and 10 30 p. m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Prices as Usual
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE MAJESTIC
Grand Programme. Grand Programme.
BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE
TO
Lokmanya Tilak
Scenes at his funeral Procession
a fine film with
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
Hidden Dangers
You will be thrilled, chilled and held breathless as you watch the startling transformation of a man into demon right before your eyes. Every minute will hold you breathless with deeds of daring, romance and mystery.
SHOWS at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night for the last time at the

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

a hilarious Goldwyn Comedy-Drama

"THROUGH THE WRONG DOOR"

(5 Reels 5000 feet)-

featuring the popular Star

MADGE KENNEDY

A 2-Reel Comedy "Nearly Married" in the Programme.

Four Shows To-night at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Messrs. K. D. and BROTHERS present To-night for the last time at the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

The further 6 parts of the Serial

"THE LURKING PERIL"

Together with the unique Grand Procession Film of the

LATE MR. TILAK

and also a 2-Reel Comedy "Schoolday's featuring Larry Semon

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers also present To-night for the last time

SIMULTANEOUSLY AT BOTH THESE CINEMAS.

at the West-End Cinema and also at the Globe Cinema, the Film Version of the

GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES.

which took place on the Maidan near the Elphinstone Mills on Sunday the 31st July, Specially Photographed by the

EXPERT AMERICAN CINEMATOGRAPHER

Mr. JANSEY

On the 31st July and 1st August viz.

(1) Collecting Foreign clothes in the streets of Bombay.
(2) Khadi Exhibition at Rambag
(3) Mahatma Gadhi
Maulana Shaukatali
Maulana Mahomedali
Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
Babu Bhagvands of Benares and all the leaders of India at Rambag.
(4) Maulna Shaukatli leaving Rambag,
(5) Mahatma Gandhi
Pandit Madan Mohan Malavia, and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu leaving Rambag
(6) Enthusiasts on their way to the Bonfire near the Elphinstone Mills.
(7) The Maidan near Elphinstone Mill, full of Hundreds of Thousands of people gathered to witness the great Bonfire.
(8) Arrival of Maulana
Shankatali and Maulana
Mahomedali on the Maidan.
(9) Mahatama Gandhi arriving on the Maidan.
(10) The huge collection of discarded foreign clothes ready to be burnt.
(11) Mahatma Gandhi lighting the Bonfire.
(12) The Great Bonfire of foreign clothes.
(13) Working the Charkha at Rambag.
(14) The room at Sirdar graha Bombay where Lokamanya Tilak passed away.
(15) The huge meeting of more than two lacs of people at Chowpatty in commemoration of Lokamanya Tilak.

This film will be shown both at the Globe and the West-End Cinemas during the current Week.

KEEP YOUR EYE.

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoms, Irit Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our Lotus Honey. Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Rs. 1-8, 2 dram Rs. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.

NEW FORMULA CO.,
Kandi Bengal.

Dep. B. 847

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and lamps undertaken.

D. D. POSTWALLA & CO.

375, Hornby Road, FORT.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool 2nd August 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool, ...	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian ..	200
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Egyptian F. G. F. Spot Quit ..	..	8 67
Sakels	..	16 00
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at— closing time)	Oct. ..	12 84
	Jan. ..	13 28
	Mar ..	13 53
New Orleans 10 a.m. — / —	Oct. ..	12 45
	Jan. ..	12 86

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd August, 1921.

Months	To-days Prices.
Aug.	8 48
Sept.	..
Oct.	8 73
Nov.	..
Dec.	8 83
Jan.	8 85
Feb.	..
Mar.	8 96
April	..
May	9 01
June	..
July	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 2nd August, 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.50
" " Fine	5.75
" " 1 Oomra, Good ..	5.85
" " " Fully Good ..	6.35
" " " Fine	6.60
M.G. Broach, Good	7.30
" " Fully Good	7.55
" " Fine	7.80
" Scinda, Good	4.88
" " " Fully Good	5.38
" " Fine	5.63

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 2nd August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Prices.
August	8 51
September	8 62
October	8 74
November	8 81
December	8 88
January	8 88
February	8 94
March	9 00
April	9 02
May	9 04
June	9 06
July	9 08

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 2nd August, 1921.

onths	To-day's prices.
Aug.	15/25
Sept.	15/25
Oct.	15/25
Nov.	15/25
Dec.	15/25
Jan.	15/25

Manchester Market-Cloth:-Firmer and sales disappointing Yarns, Stiffer. Users purchasing sparingly.

New York, 2nd August, 1921.

Demand Bills	356 20

EXCHANGE.

London, 2nd August, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 87
In Germany	294 75
In Italy	83 90

Tone of Silver-India buying—Closed Steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 52
Christiana	28 10
Amsterdam	11 66
Switzerland	21 69
Belgium	..
Petrograd	..
Athens	..
Mid Americans Spot	8 67
Sakillisidis	16 00

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

August 4.

The Marwari bazar opened this morning for Fine M G Oomra September at Rs. 325½ and gradually declined to Rs. 317½. It then again advanced till Rs. 319½ the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 320. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 318. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 318 and after touching Rs. 317 closed at Rs. 320.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. Buyers were not inclined to buy ready cotton unless offered at previous prices. About 2,500 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 7th August 1921

Fully Good Broach	July-August ..	317
Bengal	September ..	270
Fine Oomra's	.. ..September ..	320

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS SPOT QUOTATIRN.

Bombay, 4th August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good		
M. G. Gengal and Sind Punjab ..		290	275	258
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	330	320	300 ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	360	350	330 ..
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	345	335	315 ..
M.G. Broach	..	333	323	308
Southerns 7	.. ..	335	325	315

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 3rd August, 1921.

Cotton	8975	Bales.
Wheat	3681	Cwts
Linseed	7589	"
Rape seed	519	"
Gingelly seed	473	"
Popyseed	978	"
Groundnuts	3082	"
Castorseed	4160	"
Rice	16174	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	10736	"
Mowraseed	Nil	"
Gram	971	"
Jawar	2423	"
Masur	1240	"
Barley	Nil	"
Bajra	240	"
Coal	1521	Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 32-6-0.
Bars gold forward, Rs. 32-7-6.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 101-4-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, Rs. 101-4-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 101-0-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T. T., 1/3 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., 1/4.
Bank's buying T. T., 1/3 11/16.
Bank's buying D. D., 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady to firm:—
On Paris Bank's selling T. T., Frcs. 300.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., Frcs. 320.
Bank's buying D. D., Frcs. 310.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T., Rs. 211.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P., Rs. 204.
On Honkong Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 217.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 300.
On Singapore Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 179
On New York Bank's selling D. D., Rs. 435.
London Gold ready, S 115-5.
London Silver ready, d 38 5/8.
London Silver forward, d 38 1/8.
Tone of silver quiet India bought:—
American cross rate on London, dol. 3,56¼.
French cross rates on London, Frcs. 46.80.
Italian cross rates on London, Frcs. 84.70.
Swiss cross rates on London, Frcs. 21.70.
German cross rates on London, Marks. 294.
Belgium cross rate on London, Marks. 48.60.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper, Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan, Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1922, Rs. 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1928, Rs. 100/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust 1930, Rs. 96.
4 per. cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust 1974, Rs. 65.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan, 1935, Rs. 104.

SHARES.

Market opened weak, but closed strong owing to Bears covering the sales. The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,800, Alliance cotton 375, Apollo 112/8, By. Cotton 1,400, By. Dyeing 1,910, Bradbury 1,220, Century 1,170, Cent. India 4,710, Colaba Land 3,940, Coorla 2,900, Crescent 770, Currimbhoy 2,065, David 1,790, Edw. Sassoon 675, Fazulbhoy 1,705, Finlay 1,245, Ind. Malwa 732/8, Kastoorchand 7,725, Kohinoor 3,685, M. Petit 5,200, New Great 1,175, Pabani 1,070, Pearls 1,420, Phoenix 1,345, Shapurji 502/8, Simplex 1,092/8, Swan 1,335, Swadeshi 5,080, Tata Mill 1,700.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 890, B. Burma 600, B. Burma N. I. 165pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 15/4, B. Tramway 150, B. Steam 330, B. Flour 1,700, Bundi Cement 49, Ind. Cement 420, Katni Ord 33, Katni Defd. 1,500xd., Port Canning 690, Tata Iron Ord. 11/4, Tata Iron Defd. 560, Tata Iron New Ord 100, Tata Iron N. Dfd. 490, Tata Hydro 1,010, Tata Oil 132/8, and Scindia 10.

COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The undermentioned students of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution are declared to have passed the Commercial Examinations of the National Union of Teachers, London, held in April last.

BOOKKEEPING.

Advanced First Class:—P. N. Mehta, L. D Pastakia.

Advanced Second Class:—B. D. Cooper, R. M. Cooper, J. P. Mistry, R. J. Pastakia. M J. Karkaria.

Intermediate Second Class:—B. R. Dadyburjor, H. F. Avari, D. B. Dadachanji, M. S. Doctor, P. A. Mama, R. L. Sopariwalla, S. F. Tavadia.

Elementary First Class:—J. F Balsada, C. J. Bardi, S. N. Havewalla.

Elementary Second Class:—B J. Forbes, G. R. Ghandhi, T. D. Khambatta, H N. Lelinwalla, D. P. Pauwalla, J. F. Sahiar

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF COMMERCE.

R. M. Cooper, B. R. Badyburjor, J. P. Mistry, R. J Pastakia

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

R. M. Cooper, J. P Mistry, R. J. Pastakia.

SHORTHAND (SPEED.)

P. N Mehta, J. P. Mistry, R. J Pastakia.

TYPEWRITING.

J. P. Mistry, L D. Pastakia, R. J. Pastkia.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality during the 31st week of 1921 (week ending 30th of July 1921 was 903; 111 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 47.94. The figures for the 31st week of 1920 were: mortality 803 and death-rate 42.63; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-1920) were mortality 772 and the death-rate 40.98.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 19 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 356 against 13 and 302 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths, 255 were among infants under one year of age. 24 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city. Cholera caused 6 attacks and 3 deaths. Small-pox caused 6 attacks and 6 deaths. Plague caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 342 against 389 in the 31st week of 1920 and 398 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1916-1920.)

THE STUDENTS' HELPING SOCIETY.

From the report of the activities for 1920-21 of this Society, which was started in 1918, it will be seen that it is patronised by many big personages of Bombay. The object of the Society is to help poor and deserving students, whether belonging to Parsi or Hindu Community, with fees and books. In the year 1920-21, the Society has spent nearly Rs. 600 on this account. The cash balance on hand is said to be insufficient to meet the demands and the Managing Committee appeals to the generosity of the public to come to its help.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div. % p.a.	Quotatrce Nett to buyor
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	220
Alliance Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 59 ..	100	Jan-July.	14%	30
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,290
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	125xd
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25. ..	50	,,	14%	29
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½ ..	75	,, As.	12%	23
Union. 7½	50	,, Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered .. ..£	5	April-Oct.	12%	₤₤ 16
Eastern £5 .. ..£	10	,,	7%	Rs. 69
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	,,	33%	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 123 ..	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
B £121	£ 25	,,	16%	25½
C £5 ..	£10½	,,	16%	10½
National, £ 12½ ..	25	,,	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar..	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mig.. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil ..	400	Nov.	110	976xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P. ..	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	125
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	12%	590
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces ..	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati ..		Jan-July	6%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat ..	100	..	4%	100
Larkhana	100	..	4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley ..	500	Jan-June	11%	590
Upper Sind Light ..	100	..	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	..	10%	190
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	4%	350xd.
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	4%	700
P. Rs. 50		..	7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy. ..				
O. Rs. 50		..	Rs. 6	150
Karachi E. S. ..	100	May-Oct.	3%	106
Surat Elect. ..	100	..	..	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec.O....	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
,, ,, P.....	1,000	Jan	35	370
Telephone	50	..	2	175

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100	..	..	375
Apollo	50	..	.. 30	115
Asar Virji 75 ..	100	..	..	140
Bidwani	100	Dec.-12	12½	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	....	35	1,400
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,900
Bombay Industrials..	100	..	—	80
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	35	1,150
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1,170
Central India O. ..	500	May-Nov.	140	4,660
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	260	3,020
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	3,000
Crescent	100	,,	60	767/8
Currimbhoy	250	,,	190	2,045
David	250	,,	140	1,787/8
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	259	1,635
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	..	As. 3	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	100	680
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	260
Emperor Edward ..	100	,,	100	1,550
Fazulbhoy	200	..	300	1,715
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,215
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,310
Globe	100	..	30	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	231½
Gold Mohar	100	..	50	270
Hindustan	1,000	..	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,000
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	..	10	230
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	..	150	2,155
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	800
Imashed Mfg. ..	250	Mar-Sept.	150	540
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Custoorchand ..	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,750
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	,,	35	700
Kohinoor	500	..	375	3,680
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Semdhia	100	..	25	410
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,700xd
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Manockji Petit ..	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,200
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	1,250
Mever Sassoon ..	100	Mar-Sep.	25	425
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	350	7,200
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	880
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	60	1,142/8
Pabaney	250	..	100	1,066
Pearl	250	..	100	1,420
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,330
Planet Mill	100	,,	5	300
Premier Mills ..	100	..	..	245
Presidency Mills ..	125	Jan-July	..	380
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,600
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	100	1,070
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,040
Swan .. .. O.	250	Oct.	100	1,325
P.	500	..	15	1,700
Tata O.	500	..	5½	350
Union Mill P.	250	..	6	725
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	..	200	2,150
P.	500	..	7%	500
Eastern India ..	1,000	..	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	00	..	100	890
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	50nom]
Badam Plle	70	..	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co., 38	100	..	..	3 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corporation ..	123	..	Rs. 20	590
Burma Corporation New Issue 50 ..	125	..	6	167/8 pr,
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,600
Bombay Ice Manufy	22	..	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation. O.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	350
P.	250	Oct.	6%	100
Bombay Uganda 80 ..	100	..	812	par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76 ..	100	July	20%	70
British Burmah Petroleum	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	15xd
Eastern Chemical O.	15	..	10%	16
D.	1½	..	Nil.	35
Empire of I. Life Rs.50	500	..	40%	382½
Gobhai Karanjia 50	100	..	Rs. 1	60
George Gahagan & Co. O. 100	100	Dec-July.	Rs. 5	5 dis
Indian Cotton Oil P. 200 ..	250	..	7%	215nom
John Roberts ..	100	Oct. July	15	230
Josts's Engineering ..	50	Feb-Aug.	60%	135
Kemp	200	July	20	147½
Marcks	100	July	12	100
Marsland Price Ord ..	100	..	4%	90
Marsland Price P. ..	100	..	7%	80
Mckenzies	100	..	30%	320
New India Insurance 25	250	..	..	23
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance 50	200	May	30%	400
Phillips	40	July ..	10%	40
Port Canning ..	1,000	Sept.	53	710
Scindhia Steam 30 ..	75	..	Nill.	9
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	35%	150
Stewart Jack .. 15	20	..	..	par
Tata Iron and Steel O. ..	51	Sept.	12	112/8
D. ..	30	..	61	595
P. ..	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	100
Tata Iron. Ord.(NI)..	75	..	..	100
,, ,, Def. (..) ..	400	..	..	530
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) 55	100	..	..	85
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	..	..	125
Thacker	50	June	100%	330
Western India Chemical Co.,	39	100	..	5dis

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal.
B—Buy. E—Ex. Div.

DAYANAND BRAMHACHARYA ASHRAM.

Under the auspices of the Arya Samaj, the above Ashram will be started in Malleshwaram, Bangalore on 1st September 1921. The object of the Ashram is to train boys in the ideals of true Brahmacharya as was done in ancient India and as is being done to-day in the Haridwar Gurukulu. It will form a nucleus of Gurukula and boys will not only be trained but also fed.

Lokmanya's Anniversary

EVENTS OF

THE TWO MEMORABLE DAYS ARE SHOWN ONLY

AT

THE MAJESTIC

Bonfire of Foreign Cloths. Exhibition at Rambag.
Huge-Gathering at Chaupaty. Street Scenes.

THE FILM INCLUDES THE PRESENCE OF

MAHATMA GANDHIJI, PANDIT MOTILAL, PANDIT MALAVIYA, Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU, MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI, MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AND OTHERS

Remember Remember

THE EVENTS OF TWO DAYS

CAN ONLY BE SEEN AT

THE MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The weather report for the week ending 3rd August states the storm which had formed at the head of the Bay towards the end of the previous week advanced in a westerly direction and reached Baluchistan on 1st August. It gave widespread rain from Orissa to Baluchistan, the falls being particularly heavy in Chota Nagpur, South Rajputana and Lower Sind. Thus, more than 21 inches fell at Mount Abu between 29th and 31st July, nearly 10 inches at Hyderabad (Sind) on the 30th and there was also some heavy rain in the Punjab, N.-W. F. Province, Gujarat and Central Provinces, independently of this storm. The monsoon has been extremely vigorous during the past week, but distribution of rain has been uneven, and while over most of the north-west India the total is very largely above average, the United Provinces east and Hyderabad south have received less than half the usual amount.

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The trough of low pressure has moved towards the hills and has carried the area of abundant rainfall northwards into the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces, Punjab except north Gujarat, Central India, east of Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and local in Bay Islands, Upper Burma, Asam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, west of Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, Kashmir, north-east Baluchistan.

Chief amounts:—Rangoon, Myitkyina one inch; Cherrapunji seven; Jalpaiguri four; Darjeeling, Allahabad, Lucknow, Mainpuri, Bareilly one; Cawnpore three; Bahraich one and a half; Meerut three-quarters; Roorkee five; Muktesar one; Mussooree, Chakrata, Dharampore three; Multan three-quarters; Delhi, Ambala, Nowgong one and a half; Saugor, Karwar two; Calicut one and a half; Nizamabad three; Hyderabad (Deccan) two; Mercara one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in Upper Burma and Assam.

HEAVY RAIN IN DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Aug. 4.

Yesterday afternoon Delhi had a very heavy downpour. Floods in the Jumna are anticipated and irrigation authorities are taking precautions.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations,	24 hrs. up to 8 a. m. of 4-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 4th 1919.	1920.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	63 17	48 63	32 22
Fort (St. Gs. Hpl.)	0 06	65 31	53 81	36 13
Esplanade (Gok. Tej Hospital ..	0 09	59 55	51 54	35 53
Sycalla (J. J. Hpl.)	0 15	64 34	56 36	37 24
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill	..	..	..	

DAILY WEATHER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th August 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally except in the extreme north of the division. The amounts reported are:—Multan 0.85in., Lahore 0.20in., Ambala 1.45in and Delhi 1.59in. Skies are clear at Rawalpindi but moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Multan, Lahore and Delhi. Temperature is considerably lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—All stations report rain. Agra has had 0.40in., Mainpuri 1.01in., Jhansi 0.10in., Cawnpore 2.80in and Allahabad 1.10in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is considerably below normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain has fallen at Mount Abu, the amount reported being 0.51in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and at Jacobabad and Jaipur day temperature is considerably lower than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Gujarat and locally in Cutch and Kathiawar. Bhuj reports 0.70in., Dwarka 0.14in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.24in., Surat 0.12in., Ahmedabad 0.12in. and Deesa 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the northern and eastern districts. Saugor has had 2.11in., Hoshangabad 0.15in., Chanda 0.18in and Raipur 0.70in. Skies are moderately clouded and in the north-west of the division day temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—There has been nearly general rain. Ratnagiri has had 0.81in., Mormugao 0.15in and Karwar 1.61in. Skies are heavily clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Hyderabad and a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan. Poona reports 0.15in, Belgaum 0.24in., Aurangabad 0.14in., Nizamabad 2.80in and Hyderabad 2.20in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Poona and Aurangabad day temperature is lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains fairly active and there has been an increase of rain in the Punjab, the United Provinces and east Hyderabad. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, Hyderabad, Gujarat, the United Provinces and the Punjab and local in Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and southwest Rajputana. Principal amounts are:—Hyderabad 2.20in., Nizamabad 2.80in., Saugor 2.11in., Cawnpore 2.80in and Delhi 1.59in. Day temperature is lower than usual in the Punjab and the adjacent districts to the south of it.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar and the Konkan and local in Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the south Punjab with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Rajputana and Madras. It is probable that there will be a decrease in east Hyderabad and the United Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 3rd August, 1921.

The monsoon has strengthened in central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Central India East, the Bombay Deccan, east Hyderab

SIR G. LLOYD AT SATARA.

REPLY TO MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS

H. E. the Governor replying to the address of the Satara Municipality on the 1st August in the course of his speech said:

You tell me that the population of your city has greatly decreased and since 1897 plague especially has added to the death roll. I understand, however, that you have this year decided to close the campaign against rats to which Government contributed a share of the expense and I infer from this information that you are no longer apprehensive. I am sure that you have been looking carefully into the question, otherwise I should be inclined to warn you against undertaking a dangerous economy in regard to the proposed railway from Koregaon to Satara, for the early completion of which you ask, I can assure you that Government have done all in their power to hasten the construction of this line. Besides undertaking a considerable portion of the preparatory work involved Government has never ceased to urge that it should be given the first place among works of its kind to be undertaken in future. And I think there is every reason to hope that the Government of India, to whose powers of borrowing for the purpose of railway construction you presumably refer in your address, will take up the work as soon as funds are at their disposal. I will give personal interest to this question and I have every hope that this will insure its early completion.

CAUSES OF STRAITENED FINANCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

I shall deal with the causes of the straitened financial circumstances of which you complain. You tell me that you require funds urgently for the introduction of free and compulsory primary education, for the improvement of your water works and distribution system, for school buildings and for certain sanitary improvements. And you ask Government to provide for you, if not the whole, at least a great portion of the monies required. The inference to be drawn from this is that you have utilized your own sources of revenue to the utmost, and have exercised the greatest care in the conduct of your finances, but can find no other means of supply. I fear the actual facts show that the real position is very different. Take the taxes imposed to provide funds for conservancy, they hardly cover half the cost of the work—almost all the expenditure involved goes in cleansing of places, the owners of which could easily afford to pay the full cost themselves.

Take your water rate: you are still only levying Rs. 15 upon connection-owners, who could very well afford Rs. 18 or more for the convenience of a tap and would indeed have very likely to pay more for their water without it. Take the additional taxation which you now propose to levy in the shape of increased octroi rates and toll—the tolls will fall entirely upon non-residents of Satara and the increase in taxation per head of population will be one anna or less. All this simply means, gentlemen, that you are still not prepared to levy a rate of taxation the incidence of which will be fair as between the rich and the poor inhabitants. In fact you are using your general revenues to decrease the cost of the provision for the richer inhabitants. Even now when you are not making the richer inhabitants pay according to their means, the incidence of taxation per head is low and could be raised without hardship.

DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM OF GOVT.

The Municipalities have constantly prayed for more representation and for a more democratic system of Government. This has now been granted and as time passes it is certain that this will be widely developed if the leaders show themselves apt for its proper use. The inevitable corollary to democratic Government is the shouldering of taxation in fair incidence and that the taxes should be levied fairly as between rich and poor. And then as to the method by which you have expended the funds at your disposal,—I cannot, I am afraid, draw a very favourable inference from the fact that although for many years the need has been insistent for improving our water distribution system, and although you have had a yearly surplus amounting to Rs. 4,000 of water-rate receipts over expenditure, you have never made any attempt to find this surplus against an emergency or to provide for the carrying out of improvements.

Let me suggest once you set your own house in order and make the most of your own resources, Government will be not unwilling to take a fair share of the burden off your shoulders and pay for improvements. I am afraid therefore that I cannot agree with you that the utmost has been done to meet the situation, but I do not want you to imagine that Government will not consider any measure of assistance. I understand that you have made out and submitted a special case for a grant for compulsory free education, and I will see that it is fairly considered on its merits.

WATER SUPPLY SCHEMES.

As to your water supply schemes I frankly do not see how Government can fairly help you until you are prepared to do your own share, because it is certain that we shall always have other more deserving claims upon our funds. But I will undertake to expedite as far as possible the disposal of your claim for a grant for sanitary improvements. Your demand for free sites is rather indefinite, and I shall not express an opinion until I hear your definite proposals for utilising these sites.

HIGH PRICES.

With regard to the continuance of high prices I am afraid you are fellow sufferers with the whole world: the task of interfering with economic tendencies effecting the whole of mankind is a large one, and I think you must realise this and pin your faith upon the operation of natural causes, one of which—the monsoon should have already given you cause to hope.

I trust you will sympathise with me when I tell you that I am rather startled by being asked that Government should provide practically all the funds for your expenditure and at the same time diminish its own revenues. I do not propose here to discuss the merits or demerits of the system of prohibition for the subject is complex and requires real study and technical knowledge. Government are certainly entitled, however, to ask from you full consideration of a measure which effects them so comprehensively and must be assured that you have carefully investigated the results of such a measure and have considered and found possible means to replace the loss of revenue and to prevent illicit distillation. If this is the case and you are certain you have your constituents behind you in the matter, then will be the time to approach Government.

REPLY TO SATARA MARATHAS.

H. E. the Governor replying to the address from the Marathas of the Satara District on 1st August said:—

"Mr. Adhav and gentlemen,—I am glad to see this representative deputation here to-day, men distinguished by present as well as past achievement. Let me first of all assure you that the sentiments of loyalty you have expressed in your address are very warmly appreciated by those who are responsible for the Government of this Presidency. You have mentioned with gratitude the services which Government has rendered to the people of Maharasthra in the past, and is rendering in the present, and Government, I undertake to affirm, is in its turn by no means unmindful of the great part played by those very people in advancing the cause of progress, and prosperity by their uncomplaining fortitude and patient industry.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF THE MARATHAS.

I have listened with interest to the spirited description you have given of the genius and achievements of the Mahratta community and I am very glad to think that so large a majority of the population of this district regard the new constitution of the Presidency with approbation and are as confident as I am of its results. I sympathise as every fair-minded person must do with your desire for the educational progress of your community and to see it taking its place in the administration of the Presidency. The only satisfactory path towards the realisation of your ideal is the spread of education. The question of primary education has, as you are no doubt aware, been referred to a Committee of the Legislative Council from whose deliberation you may expect considerable and satisfactory results. And as to special measures for the encouragement of higher education among the Marathas I shall have the position investigated, while I am sure that under the present constitution, you may expect much more sympathetic treatment than you have previously received. The question of setting aside a proportion of subordinate appointments for a single community is a much more difficult one. Government have some time ago given general instructions to all officers to do what they properly can to bear this question on mind with a view to correcting the balance as far as educational qualifications allow. They have also recently sanctioned several special scholarships as a further step towards the same end. But in the main the future lies with yourselves and Government assistance and sympathy will be forthcoming to aid you to overcome your difficulties.

GOVERNMENT'S NEUTRAL POLICY.

You are now undergoing the trials of having your ideals and methods misrepresented with a view to their being discredited, but if this creates in your minds real hatred against your opponents I am afraid it will greatly damage the success of your own cause. Government have been very carefully watching the condition of affair and the various movements now in progress in the Satara district. They have long ago decided upon a policy of maintaining a strict neutrality and concerning themselves only with the maintenance of law and order. And this policy has been carried out by your Collector, Mr. Moysey, with a degree of tact and sound judgement which is greatly to be praised. His attitude has afforded an excellent example of the firm impartiality which means good administration; and I should like to take the opportunity to-day of affirming that the policy of the Government has been and always will remain the same in all such controversies, as the one to which you refer. Complaints and serious allegations will always be carefully and thoroughly investigated, and the protection of the law will always be afforded to those who are in need of it. But the Government will never be swayed or moved from their fixed policy by any violence of criticism or partisan outery which has no foundation in fact. There is a tendency manifesting itself very strongly in this Presidency to use the weapon of misrepresentation on all occasions. Certain sections of the community when they find that the actions of the Government or of another section clash with their own interests, embark at once upon a campaign of wild and unbalanced perversion and distortion of the aims and methods employed by the authors of the particular action they dislike. It is therefore all the more satisfactory to me to hear your appreciative recognition of the impartial and disinterested attitude of the Government and that you are taking a large and broad view of the needs of your community and the interests of the country as a whole.

MARATHAS A SECTION.

The Government have invariably made clear their attitude that they do not look upon you as a community separate from and antagonistic to other communities inhabiting the same country, but rather as one section of the same great community which differs from its fellows, if at all, only by reason that it has learnt in a hard school the great lesson of discipline, and has

(Continued in Column 5.)

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.)

The White Cap.

An employee of the British India Steam Navigation Company has been discharged for the effrontery to wear the Khadi cap. Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. set the ball rolling. This is an insult, the enormity of which we have not yet realised. We have stooped so low that we do not notice the curve. And yet such insults are more humiliating for nations than physical blows delivered wilfully or in a fit of anger. The crawling and rubbing the nose were physically less painful than the floggings, and yet there are no two opinions that the former humiliated India more than the latter. What is there in a bow? And yet a Prince nearly lost the Gadi because he had forgotten to bow at the correct angle and retire from a Viceroy's presence in the required manner. It was the homage exacted by insolence for its sustenance. So have the two firms dismissed their poor clerks, because they had the manliness to wear their national dress or the insignia of their faith if you like. The proud firms could not brook an exhibition of manliness on the part of their clerks. The moment the men of India realise their manhood, and the women their womanhood, India becomes free. No power in the world can then keep freedom from her. These two dismissals therefore should have a world of meaning for us. And I must confess to feeling of painful disappointment over the supineness of the employees of these firms. They should have shown at least the courage of the common labourer. India can show examples of a wholesale strike for the sake of an injured comrade. Have the clerks of these firms no feeling for their comrade? Can they claim kinship with the whole of India? What would they have done if a blood-brother had been so treated as these two brave young men? It is no yet too late for employees of these firms to make amends. They can still wear whit Khadi caps by way of protest and demand the reinstatement of their fellow clerks in their respective offices.

I venture too, to warn the managers of the two great firms. Non-co-operators have steered clear of racialism. They are fighting against a vicious system with all their might. They have no quarrel with individual Englishmen. But if the latter take sides as the managers of the two houses have done, it will be difficult to avoid a racial outburst. There is danger of European firms being boycotted if the European merchants do not treat this matter as one of urgency and enforce rectification of the grievous mistake committed by the firms in question.

Fishing for Apologies.

The correspondence published in the 'Independent" between Messrs. Jawahirlal Nehru, Joseph and Ranga Iyer and the U. P. Government proves, that my visit to the Viceroy and my advice to the Ali Brothers to apologise for some of their speeches was a blunder from a political standpoint. It is becoming more and more clear, that as Maulana Abdul Bari has said, whilst the harm done by the visit and the apology is patent, the good that they might have done is too latent to be seen by the public. Happily I am not a politician. And I see the good hidden behind the discreditable use the U. P. Government have made of the Brothers' apology, to lead Messrs. Jawahirlal Nehru and his friends into a trap. The Government have even copied the phraseology of the Brothers' apology. Dirt is popularly and correctly described as matter misplaced. In precisely the same manner, whilst I hold that the Brothers' apology was an honourable transaction being in its place, the apology required by the U. P. Government would have been a dishonourable transaction being out of its place. But that Government had tough people to deal with. They were not to be duped by false analogies, nor frightened by threats of imprisonment. The Government therefore has before it the choice of further proving its incapacity and intolerance by launching prosecutions against the three public workers for speeches or writings which the public and they themselves had long forgotten. If it prosecutes the "offenders", it will prove itself incapable of dealing with the root cause of the unrest, and it will prove itself intolerant of well-merited hostile criticism. To call a spade a spade may seem harsh to the spade, but the simple truth is more likely than anything else to go home. A Government that does harsh things cannot be truthfully described by sweet words. The publication of the correspondence therefore has been a great service to the cause of Swaraj. It has cleared the atmosphere, and it serves as guidance for all who are placed in the same position as the three friends. A non-co-operator may not give an apology or undertaking to purchase freedom from prosecution. He must at the same time, whenever his attention is drawn to anything said by him which is calcslated to incite to violence, immediately correct his error and keep himself true to his creed. If the Government wish honestly to deal with non-co-operators and wish to imprison them because they do not like Non-Co-operation even though it is and remains non-violent. It has only to charge them under Section 124-A and every one of us must plead guilty, because it is our creed to harbour and to promote disaffection towards the Government as a system. We are out to destroy the system, and that, I am told, amounts to sedition in terms of that section. If it is permissible in law to compass destruction of the existing system, every non-co-operator is a pledged loyalist.

Misuse of Journalism.

It is something that "Capital" has apologised to Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar for the remarks made by "Ditcher" and referred to in these columns. The charge underlying "Ditcher's" remarks was so serious that it involved the brothers in serious trouble. Can an editor of a responsible newspaper when challenged, claim immunity by hiding himself behind the fact that he had merely given currency to a rumour? Can he base an elaborate argument upon a rumour, which for the wealth of detail contained in the description almost amounts to a statement of facts. Can I, for instance, level all manner of charges against the King by prefacing them with a statement that they are based on a rumour? Can I after having made such charges draw elaborate inferences most damaging to His Majesty? I have only put the case in this blunt manner to show that I would be guilty of ungentlemanly conduct rendering me liable to summary dismissal from decent society for having in a cowardly manner sought to tarnish the reputation of the first gentleman in the empire. Is the case any different when the objects of such insidious attacks happen to be two cultured and brave Indians, and the author of imputations a European journalist? Mr. Ganesh Savarkar has raised himself in the estimation of his countrymen by magnanimously waiving the right of prosecution for a foul imputation against his honour. But is journalistic honour satisfied by a mere apology, tendered as it appears to me in a half-hearted manner? The reply to Mr. Savarkar's solicitors starts with an excuse for conduct which is wholly inexcusable. No journal having the slightest regard for justice and fair play can afford to give currency to rumours, unless the editor has sifted them and believes them to be founded on fact. I do hope, that both English and Indian newspapers will take serious notice of the matter and let the editor of "Capital" know that he has been guilty of conduct unworthy of an honourable journalist.

Why burn?

Critics have overwhelmed me with their rebuke regarding the burning of foreign cloth. After having considered every argument advanced against it, I cannot help saying that destruction is the best method of dealing with foreign cloth. The Provincial Congress Committee has left it optional to the givers to choose between destruction and despatch to Smyrna or elsewhere. The discussion of the question therefore lacks the importance it would have had if destruction had been the only method prescribed for dealing with foreign clothes. The propriety of destruction depends upon the intensity of one's belief in the necessity of discarding foreign cloth. Just as a converted teetotaler will not hand the contents of his wine-cellar to a needy neighbour, so would a votary of Swadeshi, if he feels as keenly as the teetotaler, refuse to give to the poor the contents of his wardrobe. I hold that the wearing of foreign cloth in India is almost as bad as drinking. I am not sure that it is not even worse than drinking in some respects. For the last hundred and fifty years India has been importing foreign cloth at the expense of her great cottage industry, i.e. spinning. As Mr. Ramesh Chandra Dutt has pointed out in his study of the history of the deliberately planned destruction of the spinning and weaving industries of India, Bihar which was once one of the richest provinces of India was reduced to poverty by the systematic and cruel destruction of her flourishing industry of spinning and weaving. If we only realised the magnitude of the injury done by the East India Company and of the sin committed by us in yielding to the persecution of the Company's Gumastas or the temptations put in our way, we would hang our heads in shame. Our great national industry would not have perished, our women would not have been forced to labour on public roads, millions of our people would not have been obliged to remain a part of the year in enforced idleness if we could have retained Swadeshi. In my humble opinion cloth which revives such black memories and is a mark of our shame and degradation is fit only to be destroyed. It certainly cannot be given to the poor. We should have much greater regard for their feelings and their national culture than to think that we serve them by giving them what to us is a mark of our slavery. Should not India's poor have a sense of patriotism? Should they not have feelings about dignity and self-respect in the same manner as we have? I would not have the meanest of us remain without a spirit of true patriotism. Just as we would or at least ought to recoil with horror from giving them rotton food or food we will not eat, so should he feel about giving them foreign cloth. A moment's thought would also show that much of the fineries we are throwing away are perfectly useless for the poor. Of what use can the dirty hats and caps stinking with our perspiration be to them, or the rich silk saris and the finest muslins that are being given up? They had no value except for the wearers who loved these things. They cannot clothe the famine-stricken. The things that are really useful to them are very few indeed. But I do not base my argument for destruction upon the uselessness of the clothing discarded. My argument goes much deeper if only because it is based upon a sentiment on which alone the noblest in us is and can be reared. Why should an Englishman resent an insult to a tattered flag? But he does, and rightly thinks that he must. What harm is there in gaining a million by concealing my faith for a moment? But I may not for the kingdom of the world. For exactly similar reasons we may not use foreign cloth for the poor in India. And it is after all making a convenience of an act of renunciation to send cloth thus discarded even to Smyrna or elsewhere abroad. But the moral objection to the despatch abroad is certainty not so strong as to its use at home.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE & THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST, 1921.
In the Chamber Library.

After the Appellate Side Court work is over. Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

51-21 688-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Govindlal Bansilal v Bansilal Motilal and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Part heard, Bhaishanker K and G, Manchershaw and N, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

62-21 211-21—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).
For Judgment.

O S 1284-21—Dadholkar and Co, Dinkarrao Gangatrao Kothari v Narayen Vishram Mandlik and anr, Mulla and M Patell and Dz.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes (Rent Suits).

1414-21—Payne and Co, Cursondas Tejpal v Cursondas Lalji and ors, Malvi M R and Co.
Panthaki v. Nowroji Edulji Pavri.

1466-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Hassanalli Sulemanji v. Gulabchand Devichand Jhaveri, Daphtary F and D.

1467-21—Matubhai J & M., Shirbanoobai wife of Mahomed Alli A Jethabhai v. Miradkhan Jamadar and ors.

1490-21—Motichand and D., Motichand I. Gandhi v. Bhawanishanker Naranji & anr, Mulla and M., Ferreira & V.

1491-21—Captain & V, Vasantrao Vinayak Katni v Messrs Khimji Tejsey and anr, Jamsedji R & D, Ardeshir L D & Co.

1492-21—Matubhai J and M, Bhikaji Savaksha Choksi v. Eruckshaw Sorabji Bharuchha, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1493-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeser Cooper v. Messrs Dhirajlal Vrajlal & Co., a firm, Daphtary F and D.

1494-21—Judah & Solomon, Simon Reuben v. Ratanji Jivandas & Co. a firm and ors, Motichand & D, Mulla & M.

1575-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v Venashi Hira Lala.

1576-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Bhagirathibai widow.

1577-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Girdharlal Anandji.

1579-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Abdul Hafiz Abdul Kadar.

1580-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. R Ward.

1581-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Jeewanlal Daulatrao and anr.

1582-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v Cassam Sunderji.

1583-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Narayen Ramchandra.

1584-21—Crawford B & Co., The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay v. Tokersey Soora.

1504-21—Surveyor and Co, Dhanjibhoy Hormusji Sedhwar and anr v Rustomji Burjorji Ookaji, Mulla and M.

1638-21—Wadia G and Co, Merwanji Bomanji Cassinath v Miss Goolbai Bomanji Sursetji Ashburner and ors, Craigie B and C, Forbes and Co.

1109-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Kt v Bai Meherbai I Kashinath, Wadia G and Co.

1672-21—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Tamoobai widow v Messrs Jivanlal Keshavlal a firm, Mulla and M.

1689-21—Amin and D, Jaffarji Hassanalli v Messrs Poonamchand Premchand a firm.

2638-20—Payne and Co, Ayub Dada v Premji Monji.

578-21—Captain and V, Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd v N J Bakhor and anr.

612-21—Bhai K and G, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj v Pestonji Rustomji Katrak, Crawford B and Co.

1090-21—Payne and Co, Abdul Hussein Tyabalii v Sheikh Ebrahim Saraffalli and ors, Patel and Ezekjel.

1161-21—Unwalla P and P, Lala Mansu Ram Nandlal and ors v Motiram Vishram and anr, Matubhai J and M.

1322-21—M B Chothia, Messrs Bhawanji Mulji and Co a firm v Khimji Khilsey a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

1307-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Uttamchand Hirji a firm Shroff and Co.

(Continued from Column 2.)

realised in time that ordered progress is essential to successful development. Your interests and those of your neighbours of other castes and occupations are in reality and must always remain identical. A house that is divided against itself cannot stand and you yourselves could no doubt show me many instances where a village community has been plunged into difficulties and its prosperity sadly diminished by the bitterness of factional strife. I hope, therefore, that you will endeavour to maintain peaceful relations in your efforts for development and not allow bitterness to develop under misrepresentation. You need merely remember that in peacable and lawful attempts to improve the status and raise the position of your peoples you will have Government's warm sympathy and support. We are not unmindful and shall never be unmindful of the splendid services and gallantry shown by the Mahrattas in the late war. This surprised no one who knew anything of Mahratta history, but we all remember it with pride. I believe that the great qualities then shown in the military field will soon be shown in activities of peace when not only the Presidency but all India will be the gainer.

Gentlemen, I have noticed that the remarks in your address were based upon sound loyalty and reasoned perception of your true interests. If this spirit persists in you, I do not doubt for your future progress and prosperity.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 4.

S S Jeypore, Colder, Kobe
S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Ataka Maru, Iriye, Kobe etc.
S S Nagpore, Makalan, Kobe etc.
S S Fraunfels, Groven, Calcutta.
S S Varsova, Jones, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Cranfield for London.
Steamer Surada for Rangoon.

S S Jeypore:—The B I S N Co's steamer Jeypore, 3205 tons, Captain W R Colder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a cargo of coal.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1877 tons, Captain G J Harley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ataka Maru:—The O S K steamer Ataka Maru, 2380 tons, Captain M Iriye, will sail today from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Fraunfels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Fraunfels, 4638 tons, Captain R Groven, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Nagpore, 3226 tons, Captain R Makalan, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1956 tons, Captain G S Jones, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S S Cranfield for London:—102 cwts gum olibanum, R Jivandas and Co.

S S Elysia for Hamburg:—935 bales cotton, Patel Bros; 110 bales cotton, Kellachand Devchand; 260 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 1030 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co; 1509 cwts myrabolams, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—10 bales cotton waste, C Chandulal and Co; 75 bales wool, M Valu and Co; 100 bales cotton waste, C Peerai and Co; 300 tons groundnut cakes, Latham Abercrombie and Co; 28 bales wool, H Balkisondas.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—300 bales cotton, K M Nathoo and Co; 31 tons bauxite, P R Patell and Co.

S S Ischia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—818 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 400 bales cotton, Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Osaka:—150 bales cotton yarn, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Shamjee Hemraj and Co; 500 bales cotton, Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Calcutta Maru for Shanghai:—92 bales cotton, R D Tata.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton, Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai:—50 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co; 100 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co; 4 cwts ivory, H Baldevdas and Co; 42 cwts sharkfins, 1 cwt. fishmaws, A J Calcuttawala; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

IMPORTS.

Aug. 4.

S S Sanuki Maru from Baltimora via Karachi, Agents Nippon Yusen Kaisha—11 cases hooks and eyes, 15 cases dental cream, 15 crates, glassware, 19 packages medicines, 1385 cases 5291 bales lubricating oil, 50 cases wax, 30 cases 50 cases grease.

S S Chakdara from Java, Agents B I S N Co:—9488 bags sugar, 5 cases quinine.

S S Umoolosi from Durban, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—2905 tons coal, 125 tons cake.

S S Aunguban from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co:—1227500 galls 1500 casks kerosine oil, 380 casks lubricating oil, 300 cases cadnles, 210 bags paroffin wax.

S S Gazana from Rangoon, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—21661 bags rice, 4098 bags white beans, 1250 bags millet, 693 bags maize, 170 bags gadra chola, 100 bags red long beans, 25 bales senna leaves, 158 cases cutch, 2892 bales cotton, 3154 bags chollam, 26 bags cardamoms.

BERAR OIL WORKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you would kindly publish the following in your widely circulated paper.

The affair of the "Berar Oil Works Ltd" Akola, appear to be under a cloud since the death of Mr. Mudholkar, the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The official year generally ends on 31st of December and the yearly report is circulated amongst the shareholders by following May or June. This year a circular was issued saying the yearly report would be posted to the shareholders by the middle of June. Unfortunately, no such statement has reached the shareholders as yet. I have written 2 or 3 letters including a registered one, to the Managing Agents inquiring about the affairs of the Company but all the letters remain unanswered. I hope there is at least one public spirited and astute lawyer amongst the shareholders who will come forward and make a sifting inquiry as regard the present state of affairs of the Company and thus win the gratitude of all the shareholders. I trust, Sir, you will also wield your powerful pen on our behalf as you have done on so many occasions before so that the poor investing public may be treated with a little consideration by seemingly all powerful Directors and managing agents. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.

M. N. SEN,
Mining Engineer, Pani Mines,
P. O. Pani Mines via Baroda.
Panchmahals, July 26.

CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Under Editorial Notes of your yesterday's issue, column sixth attracts the Christian readers to the extracts taken from a Magazine "Thy Kingdom Come", The Messenger of the Sacred Heart of Jesus in India.

The sympathy and Faith of our Mahomedan brothers and their shouts of friendly attitude "Long live the Christians, our Brothers" and "Hail to the Virgins of Christ" have shamed us, the Christians in India. We have mis-led our duties, lost our spirit of sympathy and friendly attitude for each other. I hope every Bishop, Missionary, Father, Reverend and every Christian will show his sympathy towards our brothers, the Turks, and do their duty in Christian Faith.

We are sorry for our Armenian brothers if they are harassed and massacred by their brothers, the Turks. We forget and forgive and do our duty.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN.
I. S. N. G.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

2ND EXTRA MEETING

HANDICAPS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SATURDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

The following are the handicaps for the Poona Races, Second Extra Meeting, to be run on Saturday:—

THE LINGFIELL PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Carborundum 9/6, On Leave 9/3, Owen Roe 9/2, Divide 9/0, Crushed Glass 8/13, Cheechako 8/11, Antic 8/10, Mademoiselle Foch 8/10, Cyanite 8/9, Reciprocity 8/8, Fitzclarence 8/7, La Hogue 8/6, Christmas Holiday 8/6, Woorali 8/4 Little Trout 8/3 Piccolo 8/2, Dori 8/0, Anthracite 8/0 Cracknel 7-13, Fleurbaix 7/11, Cymar 7/10, Royal Jewel 7/8, Miss Rollestene 7/6, Miserable 7/4, Mimi 7/0.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Merion 9/12, Moldavia 9/12, Sospello 9/6 Summer's Joy 9/3; Dialect 9/2, Huon River 9/0, Glass Rock 9/0, Spearwood 9/13, Sunline 8/12, Double Win 8/12 Decorum 8/11, South Notts 8/7, Lucky Queen 8/3, Pine Box 8-3, She She 8/2, Zea 8/1,Live 7/13 Soft Note 7/12 Pretty Margaret 7/10, Walhachin 7/8, Try All 7/8, Sage 7/7, Myden Chief 7/5, Cherry Girl 7/5, Isbury Rose 7/4, Very Little 7/4, Flight Errant 7/2, Victoria Cross 7/1, Deslin 7/1, Ho Ho 7/0, Tasty 6/12 Elphene 6/10.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Div. II.)

Greenfield 9/12, Mossley 9/8, Elsewise 9/4, Balira 9/2, Whit Week 9/1, Mexican Eagle 9/0 Renette 9/13, Lace 8/13, Miss Goodenough 8/13, The Count 8/11, Oregon Pine 8/10, Cyllian 8/10, Gold Quartz 8/7, Allensmore 8/3 My Eva 8/1, Luana 8/0, South Star 7/12, White Poppy 7/10, Razzago 7/8, Fine Trout 7/8, Fire Finch 7/7 Miss Glad Eyes Way of an Eagle 7/5 Old Sport 7/4, mim 7/4, Lady Changeful 7/4, Land Lady 7/2, Subsance 7/1 Magnificence 7/1, On the Square 7/, Yuan 6/12, Vengeance 6/10.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Anaiza 10/0, Mechanic 9/12, Khundil 9/8, Warminster 9/3, Ferry Boat 8/13, Andolis 8/13, Kooleb 8/11, Waterloo 8/10, Trade Mark 8/8, Bhookhri 8/5, Khailan 7/8; Desert Flower 7/7, Dublin 7/7, Karam 7/5, Arvil 7/5 Chrysanthemum 7/2, Shanavaz, 6/12.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Karikata 9/6, Shahzada 9/4, Waterloo 9/2, Chieftain 9/0, Khaboor 8/12, Winning Post 8/12, Rose Hill 8/11, Hakum 8/9, Nevermind 8/7 Tiger 8/6, Investor 8/5 Royal Court 8/4 Balloon 8/4, Khailan 8/4 Taj 8/3, Kitchener 8/3, Glencoe 8/3, Desert Flower 8/2, Bismark 8/2, Anxious 8/2 Arvil 8/1, Yadghar 8/0 Gold King 8/0, Triumph 8/0 Vershan 7/11 Peninsula 7/11 Huntsman 7/11, Ayr Laddie 7/9, Beadmaker 7/8, Shanavaz 7/7, Fattahabad 7/5, Hayndn 7/0.

CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

THE THIRD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 4.

The following are the handicaps for the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting, third day:—

AUGUST HURDLE RACE—Distance about 1 3/4 miles over 9 flights.

St. Vagrant 12/0; Girton Miss 11/7; Ancient and Modern 11/7; White Sapphire 11/2; Second Sight 11/0; Ortogo 10/3; Galla 10/2; Shunamite 10/2; Aarbia Rock 10/5; Larigot 10/5; King of Bees 10/4; The Whip 10/3; Whippoorwill 10/2; I See 10/2; Lough Corrib 10/1; Repartee 10/0; Vulcanella 9/13; Distinguished 9/12; Paganini 9/9; Torchlight 9/8; Brown Fowl 9/6; Silver Lining 9/4; Bishops Sutton 9/3, Varda 9/1; Tarnapol 9/0; Brandichos 9/0.

THE MONSOON CUP—Distance about 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Lord Setay 10/4; Limton 9/9; Golden Square 9/9; Solo Bridge 9/6; Wolfram 9/1; Ugly Gosling 9/0; Quarterly 9/0; Jack 8/12; Volage Pet 8/11; Traceable 8/9; Wedding Ring 8/7; Witty Scout 8/4; Mareado 8/3; Royal Sign 8/1; Idyl 7/13; Tete Montee 7/12; Quartzite 7/12; Radius 7/10; Pick of the Bunch 7/10; Foulmartlaw 7/9; Barsen 7/7; Galley Law 7/0; Jaunt 7/0; Verland Rose 7/0; Chert 7/0; Black Jess 7/0; Simple Simon 7/0.

BALLYGUNGE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Too Tired 9/0; Wedding Ring 9/0; Witty Scout 8/10; Pick of the Bunch 8/0; Stamford 8/9; Royal Sign 8/7; Barsen 8/6; Idyl 8/5; Vanity Fair 8/5; Vadie 8/4; Quartzite 8/4; No Ball 8/2; Radius 8/2; Golden Stream 8/1; Sapphire 8/1; Goras Darling 8/0; Buckgrass 8/0; Shruleen 7/13; Girton Miss 7/13; Anzio 7/13; Damoiselle 7/13; Saloon 7/12; Eagle's Nest 7/8; Dehra Doon 7/8; Golden Treasure 7/8; Shapely 7/7; Peace Celebration 7/5; Sole Boy 7/3; Demon 7/0.

BALLYGUNGE PLATE. Division II.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Tete Montee 9/4; Second Sight 8/12; Warrior Queen 8/10; Ortogo 8/9; Little Tag 8/9; Still Better 8/8; Enchanter 8/7; Staples 8/6; Lady Picton 8/6; Caddy 8/5; Verland Rose 8/5; Galla 8/5; Jaunt 8/4; One Too Many 8/3; My Motto 8/3; Chert 8/2; Anna B 8/1; Hilda A 8/5; Galley Law 7/13; Warning Signal 7/12; Aplook 7/11; Black Jess 7/8; La Joyeuse 7/8; Glenarit 7/7; Sensford 7/6; Bruslee 7/6; Fast Simon 7/5; Sans Peur 7/2; Electric 7/0.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Careless 9/4; Spanish Chestnut 8/13; Queen Mary 8/13; Higher Level 8/9; Simple Simon 8/7, Sunny Time 8/6 Simon's Gift II 8/6; King of Bees 8/5; Peggy Thrift 8/4; Repartee 8/4; Buff Mail 8/2; Mercury 8/2; Devil's Bridge 8/2; Highfield Lady 8/2; Larigot 8/1; Last Spot 8/1; Arthur Clearly 8/1; Stepaside 7/13, One Too Much 7/13; Migonette 7/12; Legend's Double 7/11; Torchlight 7/10; Fly Fairy 7/10; Spider Legs 7/10; Dary Bay 7/8; Brown Fowl 7/7; Rags 7/5.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. Division II —Distance about 6 furlongs.

Fine Times 9/4; Summer's Hope 8/10; Every where 8/8; Rheidol 8/7; Rerenga 8/6; Golden Memory 8/5; Lhassa 8/5; Roxa 8/2; Smoke Wreath 8/2; Despicable 8/2; Zelia 8/1; Strange Likeness 8/1; Pletrap 8/1; Quanta 8/1; Cape Clear 8/1; Leading Girl 8/0; Leader Kulti Lass 7/13; Alien Daisy 7/12; Sherwood Belle 7/12; Glen Lussett 7/11; Smiling Mo 7/11; Tu Lad 7/10; Lady Letty 7/9; Avon 7/9; Moon Flower 7/8; Tanrum 7/4.

THE BARRACKPORE PLATE. Division III. Distance about 6 furlongs.

Monsieur James 9/5; Silver Gift 9/4; Maharani 9/2; Content 8/13; Fiasco 8/12; Lussker 8/11; Hugh Roe 8/11; Aquae Solis 8/9; Little Life 8/8; Ozorina 8/7; Tarnapol 8/7; Highland Lassie 8/6; Vanira 8/5; My Fancy 8/5; Jolly Friar 8/4; Bishop's Sutton 8/4; Water Lily 8/3; Foxtor 8/3; Sonia 8/3; Verst 8/2; Varda 8/1; Clarity 7/10; Shwe Dine 7/9; Romla 7/8; She 7/8; Decamp 7/0; Nirvana 7/0.

ALLEGED INSULT TO DHARWAR PLEADERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Although it is like waging the battle on the strategic unessential outskirts and like forgetting the main issue, still as Mr. J. Crerar, Secretary to the Government of Bombay, and the "Times of India" have cared to take notice of the fact, it is essential to give out the other version of the incident with regard to the insult of the pleaders in the Dharwar Shooting Case

On the 18th morning Messrs. Nargundkar and Patwardhan, pleaders, visited Mr. Lawrence at his bungalow to talk to him about the accommodation as it is was already made known that the trial would be held in the school room of the jail. To make one point clear with regard to this place I may say that this is the room measuring about 20' by 30' and is no doubt attached to the jail offices etc. near the quarters of the Superintendent and the Jailor, but the letter of Government and the leaderette in the "Times of India" are both careful in not mentioning the fact that all these buildings together with the jail proper are encircled by bigger compound and a heavy hedge allowing an entrance only by gate where the pleaders received insult. In normal times it is understood that there is free access to the bungalows of the Superintendent and the Jailor and the offices, but under the special circumstances of the present case this gate is very zealously guarded by both the jail and magisterial authorities worked by the executive police. This double or treble Government has much to do with the inevitable, if perhaps unintentional, inconvenience to all except the favoured few.

To come to the main point of pleaders' insult, as I said above, Messrs. Patwardhan and Nartundkar went to Mr. Lawrence on the 18th morning to learn what arrangements had been made for admitting the pleaders and the relations and friends of the accused. The number of accused as you already know was 29, though now it is 28. Messrs. Patwardhan and Nargundkar requested admission for at least 100 persons. Mr. Lawrence was all courtesy to them and promised that provisionally he would issue tickets to all pleaders and 30 passes to friends and relations of the accused and the general public, that on inspection of the spot and on consultation with Messrs Patwardhan and Nargundkar he would do what best he could. He also asked them to be present at 1-30 p.m. on that day presumably to make arrangement beforehand before the trial began at 2 p.m. From previous experience it was patent to the above pleaders that admission even at the outer gate of the jail would be difficult and this fact was brought by them to the notice of Mr. Lawrence who told them to send a note to him inside so that the matter may be attended to immediately.

In accordance herewith Mr. Patwardhan went to the jail to wait outside on the street at about 1-30 p.m. By this time some pleaders and relations of the accused had assembled. As arranged with Mr. Lawrence Mr. Patwardhan tried to send his note to Mr. Lawrence inside but the watchman at the gate told that he had no orders to take word inside However after a while it appeared a little better sense prevailed and the watchman at the gate demanded the notes from pleaders Mr. V. N. Jog, pleader, took out his card and Messrs. Patwardhan and Ankalgi wrote their names on the same card and the visiting card went in. There were other pleaders also, but their names were not given in because it was thought that the above three would go in first and make arrangements as contemplated in the morning. Sometime elapsed and when it was almost near 2 p.m. Mr. Lawrence came to the gate and handed over the passes of the three pleaders and gave 30 general passes along with a copy of the notice giving in detail the procedure and rule of admission to Mr. Patwardhan and asked him to write down the names of other pleaders and hand them over to his clerk who had come with him at the gate and who remained at the gate and Mr. Lawrence went in after whom the gate was again closed. It was at this time that Mr. R. P. Karandikar of Satara had a short altercation with Mr. Lawrence about the rigidity an inconvenience in the matter of admission of pleaders etc. Mr. Patwardhan was engaged in writing down the names of other pleaders and he gave 30 passes to Mr. V. N. Joshi, pleader of Hubli, for distribution to the necessary recepients. Of course Messrs. Jog, Ankalgi and Patwardhan had their own passes with them. In this connection I may also note the fact that when Mr. Lawrence left the gate he did not say anything about his sending the Superintendent to the gate, nor did he ask them to wait till the Superintendent came to the gate.

Immediately after this wheeled furiously the motor of Mr. Hulkoti round the corner leading to the short road to prison-gate and there was continuous shrill of the motor horn. The little crowd gathered in front of the prison gate which was closed, did not move. Neither did it attend to the whistle of the car as the gate was closed. Nearing the crowd the motor stopped a few paces at the back of it and down alighted from it, the neatly dressed Mr. Hulkoti and with him Mr. Kemp, the prosecuting counsel, and Mr. Shivrao. They waited only for a couple of minutes and Mr Kemp came forward and began to gently elbow his way to the gate and Messrs. Shivrao and Hulkoti kept behind him. On catching sight of Mr. Kemp the gate automatically opened with all courtesy. Mr. Kemp and his auxiliaries went in looking triumphantly back on the mortified crowd including the brother pleaders. The gateman did not neither ask for their passes from this trio nor did they volunteer them themselves. It appeared they had some kind of telepathic sympathy. On the heels of the last of these three Mr. Dadasaheb Karandikar of Satara intruded himself on the attention of the gateman murmuring something half to himself half to Prosecution Counsel about the rights of the defence pleaders. Mr. Kemp took little note of this, waving his outstretched palm significantly negatively, adding also conspicuous nods of his head; yet Mr. Karandikar stood on his supposed rights and did go in. Perhaps he had no time to think and his mind was more engrossed on his duty to this prospective clients than the fate of his brother pleaders who had been left behind.

Coming to the crowd outside the gate, when Mr. Karandikar followed prosecution pleaders he was followed by his colleagues headed by Mr. Jog, and Mr. Ankalgi and others; but this pressure was too great to stem the tide and it was perhaps on this account that Mr. Karandikar slipped in alone. The pleaders who held their passes from Mr. Lawrence remonstrated with the gateman, but he was a rock adamantine to them. The more the pass holders pleaded their case to this dignity, the more abdurate he became. He said "hamku kuch malum nahi, chalo, chalo." This was too much for the younger bloods and the older veins even in the more level headed began to respond. There was a universal cry of "turn back" and all the crowd like one man wheeled round talking of the insult, preference shown to the prosecution side, the duty they owed to their clients and the impression of confidence and safety that it might create upon the prosecution witnesses and the steps they should take in telegraphing this incident to Government and the Honourable High Court of Judicature at Bombay. The telegrams were sent to Government and the High Court and they have already appeared in papers.

The proceedings inside continued as if almost nothing had happened outside. The incident at the gate, however was brought to the notice of the Court and the accused and Mr. Karandikar had prayed the Court that its sittings should be held elsewhere. The Court stated that it would pass orders at 4 p.m. in spite of the request of the accused that even that order should be passed after hearing the pleaders. The formal business of the first day was over. The accused were asked the names of their pleaders and they were noted by the court. In the evening the pleaders named by the accused received the demi-official order of 18-7-1921 intimating that the trial would commence the next day in the school room of the jail at 11-30 a.m. and also received a pass each throughout the trial. From surmise pleaders thought that the letters were sent to them because they might have been mentioned by the accused as their pleaders. This was confirmed the next day when the pleaders met the accused in the morning in the jail.

On this very evening of the 18th Mr. Lawrence had also sent a letter to Mr. Kargudri enclosing 30 passes admitting members of the general public to the trial for the next day only. This letter studiously makes no reference to the insult at all. On the morning of the 19th Mr. kargudri returned the 30 passes along with a letter to Mr. Lawrence stating that he regretted that Mr. Lawrence did not refer to the unfortunate incident that had occurred the previous day and also informing that the pleaders had decided not to appear for the accused so long as the court was held in the jail premises. Besides this letter almost all other pleaders of the accused sent a joint letter to Mr. Lawrence on the 19th noon asking for a free atmosphere outside the jail referring to the incident of the previous day expatiating upon the inconvenience of the prison-court house and submitting in conclusion "we cannot attend your court so long as it is held in prison house and conduct the defence". The same day the accused put their written application to court refusing to take any part in its proceedings as they had already intimated it to their pleaders in the morning. At 11-30 of the 19th Mr. Kargudri received a reply of Mr. Lawrence. This letter was more a justification and it looked like also a halting apology. This letter "greatly regrets the incident." It contiques: "I gather that as soon as I left you at the jail gate after telling you that I should send the Superintendent of the Jail in 2 or 3 minutes to arrange about the admission of persons holding tickets or having a claim to admission, the sepoys on their own responsibility gave admittance to Mr. Kemp and his 2 assistants and to Mr. Karandikar, who some of the accused say represents them." But how Mr Karandikar slipped in I have already described above. To continue however, "I immediately sent the Superintendent of the jail to the gate but when he reached it you had all taken to flight'" (quoted mine). Yes like a beaten enemy that we were! Again "that was some time before 2 p.m., the hour fixed for the commencement of proceedings." The morning arrangement of 1-30 p.m. has evidently been ignored. Again "I can quite understand the repulse which caused you all to retreat and greatly regret the cause of it, viz., the impulse of a sepoy to admit certain persons whom he was not authorised to admit at the time and his subsequent realization that he had done what he should not have done. However, I hope you will reconsider our decision not to appear and think about the duty you owe to your clients. Please convey my regrets to the other gentlemen who represent or are to represent the accused and my wish that they should forget about the unfortunate incident and appear today at 11-30 a.m." This letter was actually delived to Mr. Kargudri at 11-30 a.m. Again: "I shall personally see that there be no recurrence of any such incident. Even Mr. Kemp and the other prosecuting pleaders are to be admitted by tickets, this being a necessity of the case in the circumstances. In any case I must proceed with the case at the appointed hour today." Now looking to the contents of the said letter the matter should have concluded here, the prisoners being firm in their decision not to take part in the trial and the pleaders not being overzealous to thrust themselves upon the court on behalf of the accused.

But the telegraph to Government sent on the 18th instant had yet to be disposed of. So this brings us to the letter of Mr. J. Crerar to the additional District Magistrate, Mr. Lawrence, which has already appeared in the 'Bombay Chronicle.' This letter, it will appear, is an improved edition of the letter of Mr. Lawrence sent by him to Mr. Kargudri on the 19th July (and this letter has been fully quoted above).

One more thing. The letter of the Secretary to Government of Bombay had to be communicated to the pleaders and the pleaders were invited by Mr. Lawrence on the 25th July to come and see him at the District Judge's bungalow between 5 and 5-30 p.m. Most of the pleaders invited saw him at the appointed time. Mr. Lawrence greeted them and read out the letter which he wanted to communicate. The letter of Mr. J. Crerar had its necessary changes so that it appeared that the letter emanated from Mr. Lawrence. The pleaders were asked to sign below the letter as "Seen." Some of the pleaders took objection to the contents, but they were assured that they were not to be bound by the contents and they have to sign simply in token of having seen it.

The above facts mentioned will throw a flood of light over the whole matter and it will appear that the attack of the "Times of India" against the Dharwar pleaders is unfounded and mischievous.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Dharwar, July 31.

TRUE COPY.

D. J.'s Bungalow,
Dharwar, 19th July, 1921.

Dear Mr. Kargudri,

With reference to your letter of today's date I greatly regret the incident to which you refer. I gather that as soon as I left you at the jail gate after telling you that I should send the Superintendent of the jail in 2 or 3 minutes to arrange about the admission of persons holding tickets or having a claim to admission, the sepoys on their own responsibility gave admittance to Mr. Kemp and his 2 assistants and to Mr. Karandikar, who some of the accused say represents them. I immediately sent the Superintendent of the jail to the gate, but when he reached it you had all taken to flight. That was some time before 2 p.m., the hour fixed for the commencement of proceedings. I can quite understand the repulse which caused you all to retreat and greatly regret the cause of it, viz., the impulse of a sepoy to admit persons whom he was not authorised to admit at the time and his subsequent realisation that he had done what he should not have done. However I hope you will reconsider your decision not to appear and think about the duty you owe to your clients. Please convey my regrets to the other gentlemen who represent or are to represent the accused and my wish that they should forget about the unfortunate incident and appear today at 11-30 a.m. I shall personally see that there be no reoccurrence of any such incidence. Even Mr. Kemp and other prosecuting pleader are to be admitted by ticket, this being a necessity at the case in the circumstances. In any case I must proceed with the case at the appointed hour today.

Your sincerely.
(Sd.) J. T. LAWRENCE,...
Additional District Magistrate,
Dharwar.

In the Court of the Additional District Magistrate, Dharwar.
Imperator v. Anant Shrinivas Imbade and 28 others.

ORDER.

The accused have requested that the trial be held elsewhere. I have been aprised that the holding of it in the jail has been approved by Government. It is clear that wherever it be held, special arrangements would have to be made as regards the admission of members of the general public. I have made arrangements which will ensure that as many of the relatives of the accused and members of the general public shall be admitted as the building in which the trial will be held can reasonably accommodate, and I shall retain complete control over these arrangements. There are obvious reasons why the trial should be held in such a place as has been approved by Government for it. Having given serious consideration to the matter, I have come to the conclusion that I have no reasonable grounds for proposing a change in the arrangements already made. In these circumstances the trial will proceed within the jail tomorrow morning at 11-30.

J. T. LAWRENCE.
Additional District Magistrate, Dharwar.
Dharwar,
Monday, 18th July, 1921.

"CAPITAL" AND SAVARKAR.

AN UNCONDITIONAL APOLOGY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In my last communication sent you the correspondence between Messrs. Manilal and Kher, Solicitors, acting on behalf of my brothers, and the Editor of "Capital." "Dicher", the Editor of "Capital," had expressed mere regret for recklessly making serious allegations. But that was not at all sufficient, and so the Solicitors, rightly, insisted on having an unconditional apology which the Editor and the Publisher of "Capital" has now offered. The correspondence is as follows:—

July 18.

REGISTERED A. D.

To

The Editor,
"Capital",
Calcutta.

Dear Sir,

We have now obtained our client's instructions with reference to your letter No. 27/472 dated the 12th instant.

We note that "The Ditcher" is Mr. Pat Lovett, the Editor of the "Capital." We are also aware that the Editor mentions in his letter that he got the story in the Club and repeats it in his Diary. We are instructed to point out that our client is surprised that the Editor of a responsible paper like "Capital" should thus repeat and publish stories, which he hears and thus libel innocent persons. The telling of the story, which is untrue, is by itself libellous and its repetition by "The Ditcher" is a fresh publication of it, giving our client a distinct cause of action. We shall be obliged, if you will be pleased to give us the name of the originator of the story. Our client has nothing to do with the object with which the story was repeated and there was no call for the writer to give a plausible explanation of the action of the Government. It is needless to state that the fact that you were merely repeating what you heard, does not afford any ground of defence.

Our client, Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar, is prepared to accept your expression of regret in the following form:—

"The Editor and the Publisher of the "Capital" deeply regret having published the defamatory remarks, which appeared in "The Ditcher's Diary" in the Issue of the "Capital" dated the 26th day of May 1921 and hereby tender him an unconditional apology."

We have to call upon you to insert this paragraph in the next Issue of the "Capital."

We are now addressing you the following on behalf of our client, Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. We are instructed to state that he also was not put in charge of the Wireless Installation at Port Blair and the remarks appeared in "The Ditcher's Diary" as regards the Savarkar Brothers or either of them are as untrue in his case as in that of Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar. Please let us know if you maintain the charge against our client, Mr Vinayak Damodar Savarkar. If not, we shall thank you to add a further paragraph to the apology to be tendered to Mr. Ganesh Damodar Savarkar as follows:—

"The Editor and the Publisher withdraw the remarks made in respect of both the Savarkar Brothers and deeply regret that they should have been published, however, innocently."

We draw your attention to the last paragraph of our letter dated the 6th July 1921 and repeat that our clients have no desire to be vindictive and if you publish the apology in the above form as required, we will advise our clients not to take any further action in the matter.

We have to request you to send us an early reply.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MANILAL & KHER,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

CAPITAL.

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Messrs. Manilal and Kher,
Solicitors,
65-67 Medows Street,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to your letter of the 18th instant, Reference No. 2895/21, as requested we have published in "Capital" the apology sent us Please see Page 196 of to-day's issue of "Capital" sent to you under registered cover.

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) W. H. TARGETT & Co.,
Managing Agents.

The apology runs as follows:—

The Editor and the Publisher of "Capital" deeply regret having published the defamatory remarks which appeared in "The Ditcher's Diary" in the issue of "Capital" dated the 26th day of May, 1921, and hereby tender him an unconditional apology.

The Editor and the Publisher withdraw the remarks made in respect of both the Savarkar Brothers and deeply regret that they should have been published, however, innocently.

So, 'all's well that ends well.' Will "Ditcher" learn a lesson from this episode and not try to explain away Government's policy as he is not charged with the defence of the Indian Empire? Not only that, but "Ditcher" himself is not at all a strict loyalist as he himself tells us in one of his diary-writings, that he was point blank, asked by an Englishman while he (Ditcher) was in England, whether he was not a Sinn Fein, and wonder to say that "Ditcher" "did not deny the soft impeachment."

Is it not an irony of fate that a man himself so circumstanced should try to throw mud at others? However, it is pleasing to see that, after all, "Ditcher" came to his senses and published an unconditional apology. My brothers have generously accepted it and I pray God, too, to forgive "Ditcher"!

In the end, I recommend "Ditcher" to read in "Young India" of the 28th duly 1921, the note under the heading "misuse of journalism" and never to forget it. It is written by Mahatma Gandhiji himself whom "Ditcher" had tried to quote in his defamatory article against my brothers, and so showed that he recognized Mahatma's authority. Will he, then, do this?—Yours, etc.

N. D. SAVARKAR.

Aug. 4.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of Rangoo Nagesar, a Purdeshi aged 25, employed as a cooly in a godown of the Asiatic Petroleum Company at Sewri, who was found dead on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The deceased was asleep in the Godown at the closing time on Tuesday where he was overcome by petrol fumes and had expired.

The jury returned a verdict that the man died of suffocation by petrol fumes in a godown of the Asiatic Petroleum Company in which he had been locked up all night.

The jury, however, observed that more careful examination of the godown should have been made before it was closed in the evening.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTEE.

(Thursday, Aug. 4.)

Mr. Tripurashankar Bhamshankar Bhatt to act as Superintendent, Agency Police, Palanpur, in additon to his own duties as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Palanpur.

Mr. Manekshah Dhanjishah to act, in addition to his own duties, as District Superintendent of Police, Surat, vice Mr. F. Trotter, proceeding on leave.

Mr. W. E. Sutton to act as Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways.

Mr. Gokaldas Wadhumal to act, in addition to his own duties, as Deputy Superintendent of Riverain Police, Sind, vice Mr. W. E. Sutton.

Mr. C. M. Roberts, Superintendent, Thana Special Prison, is ranted privilege leave for one month and a half combined with furlough.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Additional Judge in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, on Rs. 800 per mensem, for a further period of one year from the date on which it expires, and to direct that Mr. J. P. DeQuadros, LL.B., should continue to hold it and to draw the full pay of the appointment.

Mr. Vali Baksh Adam Patel to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector.

Mr. A. Master, I. C. S., on relief to be Assistant Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I. C. S.,

Mr. H. V. Braham, I. C. S., to do duty temporarily as Assistant Collector, Nasik.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C. I. E., I. C. S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 31st March 1921

Rao Bahadur A. K. Paj, B.A., to be a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examining candidates in Kanarese vice M. H. Narayan Rao, deceased.

Mr. J. M. Brennan, Assistant Collector of Customs in Sind, is granted privilege leave for five months and eleven days with effect from 1st September.

Mr. P. D. Maniar to act as Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency, vice Khan Saheb Jahangir Dhanjibhai Buxy.

Mr. Shriniwas Balajirao Bendigeri. Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, is granted, with effect from 16th November privilege leave for six days in combination with furlough.

During the absence of Dr. W. Burns, D.Sc., proceeding on leave:—

Mr. G. B. Patwardhan to act as Economic Botanist to Government.

Mr. H. P. Paranjpye to act as Assistant Professor of Botany, vice M. G. B. Patwardhan.

Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur, Personal Assistant to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is granted an extension by two months of the privilege leave granted to him.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create, a temporary appointment, for a term of three years, of Junior Deputy Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, and to appoint to it Mr. H. A. Elgee, with effect from 27th June 1921. Mr. Elgee is posted to the Marine Lines Section of the Back Bay Reclamation.

The Reverend J. B. King, Chaplain of Karachi, has been granted privilege leave for eleven days with effect from the 22nd July in combination with such furlough on medical certificate as will bring the combined period of leave to six months.

Divisional Forest Officer, E.D., Kanara, to be President of the Taluka Local Board, Pellapur, vice the Assistant Collector, Karwar Division, resigned.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Bhaskar Limaye, B.A., Senior Superintendent, is appointed as acting Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department (Irrigation and Railway Branches), vice Rai Bahadur Chandravidyanand Shrikrishnanand Pandia, B.A., J.P., proceeding on leave.

The combined leave granted to Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes, Executive Engineer, is further extended by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India by three months' furlough on medical certificate.

Mr. C. B. Pooley, Executive Engineer, is granted, privilege leave for twenty-one days combined with furlough with effect from the 26th July.

Mr. W. A. Evershed, Assistant Executive Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Lake Whiting District, during the absence of Mr. Polley.

KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY. TRAIN,

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King, held an inquest touching the death of Fansibai, a Hindu girl, aged seven, who was on the 2nd instant, at about 11-30 a.m., lying on the railway lines at Byculla with her head broken. On Tuesday a ballast train started from the Engineering-siding of the Byculla Workshop of the G. I. P. Railway and after going about five yards, the driver heard a shout and stopped the train at once. The guard alighted and saw the deceased lying dead with her head broken. The deceased lived with her parents in a Chawl near the lines.

The jury returned a verdict of death from her being knocked down by a train whilst she was on the line.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

At the Coroner's Court, Mr. A. R. King held an inquest touching the dead body of a Hindu woman, named Roodibai, aged 75 years, residing with her sons at Agripada, who went to a privy with a lighted candle in her hand, when she accidentally fell down and the flame of the candle set fire to her clothes. On hearing an alarm, a reighbour came to the spot immediately and removed the clothes of Roodibai and a doctor was sent for at once who treated her, but she expired on the 2nd instant.

The jury returned a verdict that Roodibai died of burns resulting from her clothes having accidentally caught fire.

FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT ENQUIRY.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, resumed the enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Kaikhushroo Merwanji Bamboatwalla, who was found lying injured on Queen's Road with a motor cycle overturned by his side on the night of the 25th of July.

Mr. Herbert Wilfred Holbrook, of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who had been driving in a taxi-car with two ladies and Mr. Crow on the night in question towards Colaba, deposed that near the Hindu cremation-ground he saw some people and the motor cycle which had been overturned. Two soldiers were present and Mr. Crow, who had alighted, said that he would go with the soldiers and the injured man to the hospital and that he (the witness) should follow. From the hospital the witness went to the police station. He could not, however, say in what position the cycle was. It was slightly to the left of the middle of the road.

Sergeant Sampson, of the K. O. S. B., deposed that he with Private Ker and Sapper Morris had been driving along Queen's Road in a taxi-car towards Colaba. He saw a number of persons there and stopped the taxi A Parsi gentleman told him (the witness) that they had been waiting for about half an hour for an Ambulance car. With the assistance of two Europeans he put the injured man into his taxi and took him to the St George's Hospital where the doctor attended him, but he soon died. He sent the taxi to the police station. When he (the witness) saw the deceased lying on his back with his head pointing towards Chowpatty. The motor cycle had been turned over, the cycle being on the ground and the side-car on the top of it.

Further enquiry stands adjourned.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

SATURDAY, August 6.

Poona Races: Second Extra Meeting.
The s s. Caledonia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	13 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8 0	13 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 15
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12 5	14 10
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14 0	15 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Kathiawar Express	7 45	20 45
Fast Passenger	21 30	7 12

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

JOSHI—Baby Khorshedbanu Barzor Framroze Joshi, grand daughter of Framroze Rustomji Joshi, and the late Rustomji Edalji Dadachanji, died yesterday night. Funeral ceremony today at 8 a.m., Frere Road, (near Caxton Works.).

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, today at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BREACH BETWEEN DHRANGADRA & CHULI.

The District Traffic Superintendent, wires under date August 4:—

"Communication between Dhrangadra and Chuli will be restored tomorrow."

LECTURE ON DEMOCRACY.

There will be a lecture on "Democracy" by N. M. Joshi, Esqr., today at 6 p.m. in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A. Lamington Road.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 3rd of August was 131 as compared with 116 of the corresponding day of last year. There were 3 attacks and 3 deaths from cholera and 1 death from influenza.

NOTICE TO KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS.

All the Khilafat Volunteers are requested to be present at the Monara Musjid on Friday the 5th instant at 7 p.m. (B. T.) immediately after 'Maghrib' prayers. Full uniform with white 'Khadi' cap should be worn on the occasion.

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha there will be a meeting of Parsis at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on next Saturday, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to consider what steps be taken to revive the simplicity of life, to encourage Swadeshism and to introduce Charkha and handlooms in Parsi homes. Parsi ladies and gentlemen interested in the subject are requested to attend.

A FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner, concluded an enquiry on the body of a Purdeshi lad, Hajari Ramlied, who was killed by the fall of a portion of a house on the 28th ultimo at Dongri Street under the circumstances already reported in these columns.

Mr. Nowroji Nusserwanji Dubash, Building Inspector B Ward, Bombay Municipality, deposed that he had seen the house of which the rear portion had collapsed. He noticed that the wood embedded in masonry-work had decayed while the wood-work outside had been sound. The house was an old one and had been built of sandstone. The front portion of the building was in good condition.

After having recorded the evidence of other witnesses the jury returned a verdict that the lad died by his having been crushed by the portion of the house in which he lived collaps

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENT.

J. F. JASAWALA—You do not give your address.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, August 5, 1921.

ASIATIC BROTHERHOOD.

At the close of the great meeting at the Excelsior Theatre on Tuesday last Mr. Shaukat Ali thanked the Chairman and the organisers of the meeting on behalf of the Mohammedan community and assured the Hindus and the Parsis that, if ever in the future their communities were in distress the Muslims would stand by them in their hour of sorrow or of danger. Those were no empty words. In all the pages of Islamic history we do not know a single instance of Muslims, as a nation or community, being guilty of ingratitude towards a nation or community which had befriended them, nor of there ever breaking faith with an Ally. The gratitude of the Turks to England, for the help she gave them in the Crimean War and at the moment when the Russian army reached San Stefano, a suburb of Constantinople, lasted even to the outbreak of the European War in spite of dreadful sufferings and losses which, as all the world could see, were due to England's failure to befriend them. Indeed, it may be said with truth that the gratitude in many Turkish hearts survives till now; they still cannot believe, in spite of all the evidence, that England's enmity towards their race is real, and not a tragic aberration; they still keep on expecting her return to sanity. The late Sir William Russell, the Crimean War Correspondent of "The Times," in his old age, looking back over the course of history, referred to Turkey as "the most loyal and patient Ally that England ever had." Would anybody say the same of modern Greece? It is a fact that Turkish gratitude to England was so great that the Turks would have died to the last man for England. That is the difference between Asia and Europe; and that is where misunderstanding has arisen, for the Asiatics have imagined that the Europeans were as generous, and had as keen a sense of national honour, as themselves; in other words, the Turks were fools enough to suppose that, because they were prepared to die for England, England must be prepared to make some sacrifice, or take some risks, for them.

Well, they have suffered for that little error of psychology and still are suffering unheard of wrongs. But the error on the part of England has been greater, though the ill results of it are not as yet apparent to her "statesmen." She had at her command the loyalty of Asia, a free gift; and in exchange she has alliances which must be bought and paid for, not once for all, but repeatedly at intervals of a few months. The alliance of Asia once secured, lasts for all time, Asia will never break it. It is the other party who will break it if it must be broken, and England has deliberately broken it. Do English people realise the folly of their rulers; how great a treasure they have thrown away? A love and confidence which no assailant could destroy, a passionate devotion which would never fail its object. That is the gift of Asia when her heart is won. It has been thrown away by England, and for what? For alliances which are based on greed and want of faith, a mere affair of bargaining. Instead of love, the ever-smouldering fire of hatred only half-suppressed; instead of passionate devotion, bargaining; instead of loyalty, perpetual jealousy. The poor exchange!

This difference of Asia and of Europe is well seen in the case of a small community—the Parsis. The English benefited them and they were passionately grateful; their loyalty to their benefactors became proverbial; they could not believe that England as a Power was capable of doing wrong to anyone deliberately. Their loyalty was never blind or servile; their great men, like Dadabhoy Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta, opposed the English, none more boldly, when they saw them going wrong. They knew that India's freedom would be England's glory. But they were slow, as a community, to realise that the whole recent policy of England has been aimed against the rights of Asiatic peoples as embodied in the Turkish Power which has become for Europe the type and the protagonist of Asiatic and non-Christian peoples. When at last they were convinced that this was so, and that the agitation of the Muslims and Hindus was justified, they remembered how the Hindus and the Muslims had preserved their lives of old when they came into this land as fugitives, and when they dwelt in it secure at a time when, had they fled to any European country, they would have been massacred or forcibly converted to the Christian faith: and forgetting every wrong that Muslims or Hindus had ever done to them, in the generous spirit of true Asiatics, they espoused their cause whole-heartedly, again proving that their loyalty to the English is not blind or servile; for they see that the honour of England no less than of Asia has been trampled in the dust, and must be vindicated. True Asiatics, they rank national honour above self-interest. In this awakening of the Parsis to the sad reality, which must be faced by everyone in India if England and India are again to be on friendly terms, certain patriotic and far-seeing individuals deserve mention, for they have played the part of missionaries in the movement. The names of Mr. K. K. Suntoke, Mr. Khurshid F. Nariman, and Mr. Maneckji Patel will occur to everyone, and so will the name of another gentleman who seldom speaks in public, but whose work for Turkey and for Asia as an Indian patriot, has been ceaseless and ungrudging for the last two years, the man to whom above all others India is indebted for the existence of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and the three great meetings it has organised which, it is not too much to say, have trans-figured the political life of this city; a man who, in his modest sincerity has always chosen to appear as servant rather than as leader, whose very name has not been mentioned even in our own reports of meetings he had organised; yet who, when the history of these stirring times comes to be written, will most surely rank among the nation's best and noblest men. We mean Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha. When Indian Muslims now and in the future remember the assistance rendered to them by their fellow-Indians in this darkest hour for El Islam, they will not forget the kindness of the Parsi community, and if ever it is in their power to do them kindness in return they will most gladly do it; for mutual kindness and self-sacrifice is the foundation of that Asiatic brotherhood which, please God, may yet save Turkey from destruction and England from everlasting dishonour.

DECK PASSENGERS COMMITTEE.

We have more than once complained in these columns about Reports of Committees of Inquiry into specific problems becoming frequently unadulterated farce because of the objects to be achieved having been defined with insufficient clearness by the authors of the said Committees. We have had a classic example in the Babington-Smith Currency Committee—though that turned out to be the grimmest tragedy in the financial history of this country rather than a farce which one could laugh at and forget—which furnished us with a Report entirely beside the point as regards the requirements of this country. We are likely to have another such failure in the forthcoming fiscal commission which may—if we read correctly between the lines of the Government pronouncements on the subject—quite conceivably meander off into an academic discussion as to the abstract a priori suitability of one or the other form of fiscal arrangement, when what the country really needs is a scheme of the most suitable form of national assistance to the industry of the country. We have in the Deck Passengers Committee an instance of a Committee which has utterly misapprehended its *raison d'etre* and its object of inquiry.

The terms of reference were:

"To advise the Government of India what amendments, if any, it is desirable in modern conditions, to make in the Native Passengerships Act, 1887, and the rules made thereunder, *in order to prevent overcrowding of deck passengers* and to ensure their better health and comfort.

"The Committee will be required in particular to consider and to make definite recommendations as to

(1) The amount of space to be prescribed for each passenger and the method to be adopted for the measurement of such space;

(2) The standards of ventilation, latrine accommodation and water supply to be prescribed;

(3) The conditions on which the carriage of passengers' luggage and of cattle, sheep and goats should be permitted; and

(4) The structural alterations to ships involved in their recommendations."

The four specific cases of recommendations suggested the general notion that overcrowding must be prevented, and accommodation must be secured that will guarantee a standard of health and comfort compatible with our present stage of civilization. To those who have had any experience of a sea voyage on the Indian coast, on vessels specially designed to meet the traditional requirements of the Indian trade; to those who have seen human beings locked up between decks or huddled together in exposed portions of the ships, to those who have experienced the insults that European officers on board are only too commonly guilty of towards the wretched, helpless and inarticulate deck passengers, we need hardly say that the condition of deck passengers needs improvement as much as that of third class passengers by Indian railways. And yet the solicitude of the Government in their case has been frustrated by the inexplicable obtuseness of the Committee who have the effrontery to observe:—

"The bulk of the passengers come from classes who appear to be content with things as they are. There is no doubt that what the labouring classes, who form 90 per cent. of the deck passengers, want is a quick transit and a cheap fare."

And their recommendtions are based on this radical misconception of the object of their inquiry. The progress of society would be impossible if efforts at improvement were to be made only on a clear manifestation of discontent with things as they are by the classes mainly affected. If England had waited until the almost dehumanised miner or cotton operative had manifested his discontent against a system which condemned him to be a life-long slave to his employer, without the slave's privilege of being fed and clothed and housed by the master—there would have been no factory laws. Human nature seems to be incredibly conservative, unaccountably oppressed by the *vis inertiae;* and the evil is the greater in a country so utterly terrorised as this. The question really is: Have the Government of India, with all their pretensions to enlightenment, humanity, civilisation any standard of human comfort for the travelling public? The members of this Committee of inquiry have rather considered with what minimum of improvements; what modicum of derangement of vested interests and capitalist obsessions, the critics of the existing situation can be silenced and with what increase of cubic space per passenger—even though that increase may mean nothing like a proportionate increase of fresh air and moving space per passenger—can the poorest but most paying section of the travelling public of India be satisfied. Could anything be more absurd? We need hardly examine their suggestions as to increase of latrine facilities or provision of separate accommodation for women, as they all result from the same fundamental misconception of the nature and object of the inquiry. The tone of the Committee's inquiry is fairly indicated by such a question as this: "Did the passengers ever complain to you about horses (or was it pigs?) being tethered on the deck with the passengers?" Of course, there is but one answer. But what then? Must the health of a million and more human beings be neglected because few of them are bold enough or educated enough to complain?

Notes of the Day

"Gandhi Cap."

We are given to understand that in the following among other European mercantile offices in Bombay the dreaded "Gandhi cap" and "Khadar" coat are tolerated:—Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, Killick Nixon and Co., Phipson and Co., E. D. Sassoon and Co., Atlas Insurance Co., Breul and Co., Kahn and Kahn, Macmillan and Co.; Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Cox and Co., West End Watch Co., British Burma Petroleum Co., Standard Oil Co. and National Aniline Co. In the Bank of India, the Alliance Bank of Simla, the National Bank of India, the Chartered Bank, and the Imperial Bank of India the white cap and coat are also to be seen worn by the employees. As for Government offices, the General Post Office, the Customs, and one or two of the Secretariat Departments and the High Court are tolerating the presence of these articles of clothing, while in the offices of both the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies a few caps and coats of Khaddar can be seen. In all the colleages of Bombay, including the Medical, the "Gandhi Cap" has free entrance. The Italian Consulate and Japanese firms like Messrs. Mitsui Busen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha are freely permitting their staff to wear "Khaddar." We do not know how the managements of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. and Shaw Wallace and Co. appreciate the facts we have mentioned. They are welcome to maintain their supercilious attitude as long as they can, but if they think that their ban on the "Gandhi Cap", will arrest the patriotic movement among Indians they are mistaken. They have made themselves the laughing stock of Bombay, not excluding their own countrymen. They will succeed in checking the movement to the same extent as the old woman did who swept back the waves with her broom.

Who and What Were They?

"An Englishwoman" writes:

"While seated in my car watching the crowd proceed towards the Chowpatty, Sands on August 1st, I noticed the respectable, quiet demeanour of the thousands of Gandhi cap-wearers, but here and there I saw men going in the same direction armed with formidable weapons which looked like loaded bamboos strengthened with iron bands. These men were not in Gandhi caps but turbans. Were they non-violent non-cooperators, or what were they?"

We would add: was it on account of the presence of such men among the crowd that the police—whose arrangements are deserving of the highest praise—had orders to warn Europeans that it was dangerous for them to attend the meeting, not excepting even the Editor of "The Chronicle"?

"Ditcher" and Savarkar Brothers.

We draw the attention of our readers to Dr. Savarkar's letter which we publish elsewhere, enclosing the correspondence that has passed between the Editor of "Capital" and the solicitors of the Savarkar brothers. The letter and the correspondence speak for themselves. We congratulate Mr. Pat Lovett on the courage he has shown in tendering an unconditional apology. As Dr. Savarkar says, all's well that ends well. However, the lesson of the apology will not be lost on Anglo-Indian journalists who are wont to abuse the license they enjoy of making unwarranted allegations against individual Indians, nor on the Government. Who knows how far reckless allegations of the character of those made by "Capital" and retailed in clubs have contributed to the continued incarceration of the brothers?

A Supreme Court of Appeal.

It is a remarkable fact that the Chambers of Commerce, to whom, among others the question of the final appellate jurisdiction was referred by the Government of India, have expressed their view against the institution of such a tribunal in India. We are by no means convinced by their arguments. It is an open secret that the necessity to carry a matter before the Privy Council—which at present has the final appellate jurisdiction for Indian cases—involves a degree of expenditure which often results in a practical denial of justice if one of the parties to a suit is too poor to afford the luxury. An appellate tribunal located in this country would necessarily and naturally be less costly, even with the present unfortunate money-grabbing tendencies among the members of the Indian Bar, and certainly more easily accessible. The provision of a multiplicity of appeals in our judicial system is the relic of days when the judicial officers were not beyond the suspicion of desiring extra gratification. We are not here arguing for the elimination of the appellate facilities provided by the Indian judicial system, though we think both the Bench and the Bar must recognise and protest against the implied stigma. What we are here concerned with is the purely economic aspect of these appeals to a distant body. We put it to the Chambers of Commerce whether they have not undervalued this factor of cost to the litigants, this element of drain affecting the whole country.

Why it Should be Located in India.

There is, however, a still stronger objection to the judicial committee of the Privy Council remaining the final appellate body for India. That body is unsuitable for trying Indian cases where questions of purely local Indian law are involved. The Judges are assisted, it is true, by an eminent Indian judicial luminary. But even so the peculiarities of our various systems of personal law—wherein in many cases there is still great need for research to overthrow manifestly unsupportable precedents which political exigencies have often compelled alien judicial officers to create—will never receive their due meed of recognition except by an appellate tribunal situated in India. We are, moreover, on the eve of vast special legislation in the matter of proletarian discontent. The various provincial legislatures must inevitably evolve legislation which can only be satisfactorily interpreted and applied by a competent tribunal within the country itself. These are considerations which we feel have not received the weight they deserve at the hands of the Chambers of Commerce.

INDIANS DOMICILED IN EMPIRE.

PROPOSED COMPROMISE IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DRAWING UP A REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, August 3.
Recd. 2 p.m., Aug. 4.

It is understood that an endeavour was made by the Imperial Conference yesterday to arrive at a compromise on the Indian Resolution with regard to the Indians domiciled in the Empire. The Conference meets again to-day for the purpose of drawing up a report and will probably terminate its labours next Friday.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

QUESTION OF VALIDITY OF ELECTIONS.

NOT TO DISTURB THEM-WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following is issued over the signature of Pundit Motilal Nehru, General Secretary of Congress:—

The question of the validity or otherwise of the elections to the All-India Congress Committee by the Provincial Congress Committees of Bengal and Madras was referred by the All-India Congress Committee to the Working Committee for disposal. The Working Committee met on Tuesday and discussed the question. The following members were present:—

Messrs. Vijayaraghavachariar, M. K. Gandhi, Mahomed Ali, Motilal Nehru, Lajpatrai, C. R. Das, N. C. Kelkar, V. J Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj, C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, Umar Subani.

The Chairman, Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar, after discussion, held that the elections in both cases were illegal and *ultra vires*, and that the members elected were not duly elected members of the All India Congress Committee and that fresh elections should take place. The majority of the members of the Working Committee, had expressed the opinion that the question was not one for the Chairman's ruling, but that it was the province of the Committe to decide upon the whole question, both as to the law and its application to facts, and Mr. Gandhi then moved the resolution therein set out. It was seconded by Mr. Mahomed Ali. Mr. V. J. Patel objected that in view of the Chairman's ruling, the resolution was not in order. Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar said that he did not want to give a ruling upon Mr. Patel's objection. He, therefore, temporarily vacated the chair, and Pundit Nehru was voted thereto. Mr Patel repeated the objection. Mr Nehru ruled against him. And the resolution was carried, with Mr. Patel dissenting.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

"Without prejudice to the constitutional questions relating to the elections to the All-India Congress Committee held in Bengal and Madras last month and without going into the merits thereof, in view of the fact that fresh elections must take place in or before November next all over India and in view of the fact that a heavy intensive programme is at present set before all Congress organisations, this Committee considers it undesirable in the interest of the country to disturb the elections, and advises such persons as may feel themselves aggrieved in Bengal and Madras, to cooperate with the Provincial organisations in both the provinces with a view to the prosecution of the programme to a successful issue

AN EDITOR CHARGED UNDER SEC. 124 A.

CASE ADJOURNED TO 10TH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, August 3.

Mr. Harris, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, framed charges to-day against Syed Habib, Editor of "Siasat" under section 124 A and the case was adjourned till the 10th instant when the accused will put in his written statement. The accused was undefended.

INDIAN TEA CESS COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, August 3.

At the half yearly meeting of the Indian Tea Cess Committee Mr. R. Graham, Chairman, said that during the year ending March 1920 receipts from customs officers was Rs. 1,20 669 less than that of the previous year. This falling off in revenue was due partly to the smaller crop harvested last year, and also to the slower rate of shipment. However the rate of tea cess had been doubled since 1st May and an improvement in their financial position might be looked for. They had hoped too that this might have been evident even now, but exports had been curtailed by the stoppage of shipments from Chittagong due to the strikes. An estimate of this season's crop seemed to be impossible as unseasonable weather and strikes had already considerably upset the forecasts. The North India crop showed a shortage at the end of June of 29,000,000 pounds.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

SHOULD IT BE POSTPONED?

"YES" SAYS LORD SYDENHAM!

LONDON, July 29.

The following special cables are published by the "Statesman":—

Under a large double heading "Should the Prince of Wales's Indian visit be postponed" the "Manchester Guardian" publishes a letter signed "One who Knows," whom the journal describes as a correspondent of great authority.

The writer says the Prince enjoys the familiar homely personal greetings of the people, which have no more effect upon his health than a football scrimmage or a cross-country run. What wears him out, however, is the nervous tension of making speeches and enduring receptions.

"Ceremonial is eating away the Prince of Wales's youth and risking his health, perhaps his life. He is being sent to India for the gratification of the Indian Civil Service, and a few Indian Princes for selfish, shortsighted political reasons."

He concludes by saying that the Indian visit can easily be postponed for several years, and hopes that Lancashire will enforce views similar to those recently expressed by Lord Derby.

In the course of an editorial article the "Manchester Guardian" urges reconsideration of the question of the visit.

LONDON, July 29.

With reference to the letter in the "Manchester Guardian" the "Evening Standard" learns on high authority that the Prince of Wales was not seriously ill after his Lancashire tour, but caught a chill which kept him indoors for four days.

His Royal Highness's health is now again as good as ever.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S OPINION.

LONDON, July 30.

The question as to whether the Prince of Wales should go to India has been taken up by the "Daily Mirror," which publishes an article by "Anglo-Indian," who declares the King and Queen are the best judges. They alone, after medical advice, should decide the question.

The "Daily Mirror" also elicited the opinion of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, who is of opinion that the trip might well be postponed.

Sir Johin Rees also agress with Lord Derby that the Prince of Wales needs a rest.

Lord Sydenham thinks that the strain caused by the Prince of Wales's recent toure in the United Kingdom has been so severe that it has become a question for most serious consideration whether the visit to India should not be postponed.

The Manchester Guardian's London Correspondent says the arguments against the abandonment or postponement of the visit are not considered very strong in responsible quarters.

The correspondent discussed the matter with an intimate friend of the Prince of Wales, who said if His Royal Highness remained in England he would probably have to expend more nervous energy than in the ceremonies in India, with long periods of rest in camps in between.

DR. GOUR'S MARRIAGE BILL.

MADRAS COUNCIL'S SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

The Madras Council by 54 against 24 votes resolved to recommend the Government to represent to the Government of Indian the necessity for getting Dr. Gour's Marriage Bill to be passed into law at an early date. Government remaining neutral.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SANCTION OF SCHEME OF FREE DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

It is understood His Excellency Viceroy has sanctioned the scheme of free distribution of portfolios in the Government of India under which the administration of posts and telegraphs, aviation and telephone, will be controlled by the Public Works, emigration by revenue and agriculture, stamps by commerce, peace treat and clearing house by Legislative Departments.

IMPROVEMENT OF EXISE ADMINISTRATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 5

The Madras Council accepted the motion that a standing committee of the House be attached to the Excise Department to investigate and suggest means of improving the excise administration of the Presidency. Mr. Patro on behalf of the Government pointing out that Government had been all along following and were willing to follow the policy of gradual prohibition.

DRINK AND DRUG TRAFFIC.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE.

TO CONSIDER THEIR TOTAL PROHIBITION.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED BY BOMBAY COUNCIL.

From our Special Correspondent.

POONA, Aug. 3.

The Council met to-day at 2 p.m. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding. There was a fair attendance. Replying to Mr. Bhate, Sir Ibrahim stated that owing to the lack of persons fitted to carry out the duties involved, no non-official presidents of Taluka Local Boards had been appointed in five districts in the Southern Division since February 1921. Information regarding Dharwar was awaited.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpe replying to Mr. Petit, said that owing to financial stringency, it had not yet been found possible to provide the necessary funds for a building for the Sydenham College.

Replying to Mr. Vichare, Mr. Paranjpeye stated that it was desirable that every school should have a building of its own, specially constructed to suit its need from an educational and hygenic point of view, but in practice it was impossible, for financial reasons, to provide such buildings for all schools, and schools have been allowed to be held in temples, mosques, *chowdies dharamshalas* and even in private houses.

After some more questions having been answered, the debate was resumed on Mr. Dadachanji's resolution for the appointment of a committee to discuss the prohibition and other like questions. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and a few others complained in the meantime that their questions to the Government in the month of May had not yet been answered. The President assured these members that he would at once look into the matter so that no ground for complaints should remain. The President, however, pressed that the members should not be too late in sending their questions to the Government. The Home Member then announced the names of Mr. Harchandrai Vishandas and Mulam Husain as the two Indian Members of the Matiary Shooting Enquiry Committee.

DRINK AND DRUG TRAFFIC PROHIBITION.

The debate on the prohibition of drink and drug traffic question was then again taken up. Mr. Petit warned the House not to be carried by superficial enthusiasm. Actual prohibition must be a matter of time. While sympathising with the resolution of Mr. Dadachanji, the speaker said that the House sould record its emphatic disapproval of picketing method. In his opinion the issues involved were many and, therefore, a Committee as was proposed in the resolution, was necessary. Mr. Jehangir Petit supporting the resolution, said that legislation alone was the way to secure complete prohibition. The public must be first consulted before it was stated that it consented to prohibition. Extra-taxation, which is inevetible on prohibition, would be objected. (Mr. Haji Says "no, no") The speaker, continuing, said that they all were for temperance. He only asked them not to commit blindly to any definite policy.

Mr. Lawrence then made a lengthy speech, after which Mr. Gupte took up the debate. He strongly criticised the vagueness of the resolution moved and asked the members to be more serious about the problem. He emphasised that prohibition had not failed in America as was suggested by Mr. Cawasji Jehangier.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said that he was for total prohibition.

Mr. Haji proposed the withdrawal of the resolution when the House rose for lunch at four.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Council after lunch met at 4-0. Mr. Haji resuming the debate, said that the temperance movement was for the greatest good of the greatest number. It need not be characterised as hysteric movement. After Mr. Surve spoke for the appointment of a Committee, Godbole moved another amendment for the appointment of a Committee to consider and report all the aspects of the problems of liquor traffic and its prohibition with a special consideration of the economical aspects. Colsure having been moved by Dr. Batlivala. Mr. Dadachanji replied and was permitted to withdraw his resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, replying, spoke of the probable work that the Committee would have to undertake specially with regard to the economic problem and the practicability of the whole thing. Mr. Godbole's amendment finally was carried.

COMPENSATIONS TO LIQUOR SELLERS

Mr. Dumasia moved a resolution for granting compensations to the liquor sellers who had been ruined by picketing. Mr. Hari moved to go in to the whole question of legality of compensation, etc. Mr. Bole in a humourous and emphatic speech denounced outright the policy of showing mercy to the liquor sellers. He said that they must thank their stars for the loss that they had to undergo. He pointed out that neither morally nor legally they were entitled to get back the license fees. They had entered a business and there they have failed. Mr. Bole, in conclusion, characterized the liquor sellers as the worst sinners, and strongly opposed the resolution.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta, replying, said that the question was too premature for consideration and the liquor sellers always ran up the bids with the full consciousness of the attendant risks.

Mr. Dumasia having withdrawn the resolution, Mr. Haji's amendment was put to the vote and lost. The President then proposed to appoint a committee to amend the standing orders of the Council. The Council rose for the day at 7 p.m.

POONA, Aug. 4.

The Council met to-day at 2 p.m.

Replying to Rao Saheb Desai regarding the Bijapur District Magistrate and the Gandhi Cap, the Home Member stated that the action of the District Magistrate, Bijapur, was taken against a person appealing before him not as a pleader, but as a person against whom proceedings were pending under section 108. Proceeding the Home Member said that Government are not aware of any rules prescribing the dress of persons against whom proceedings are taken in criminal courts.

In reply to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas it was stated that Government were not prepared at this stage to place on table the official reports of Dharwar disorders. Government proposed to wait the result of judicial proceedings before deciding whether any further action is necessary.

Replying to Mr. G. H. Kassim the Government stated that Swami Govindananda will not be sent to the Andamans to serve his term for five years.

Replying to Mr. Salgar regarding the treatment given to Mr. Deshpande by Mr. Henderson, the Home Member said that Government have received a letter on the subject from Mr. Deshpande, Editor of the "Karnatic Vaibhav." Mr. Deshpande was interviewed by the District Magistrate in order to convey a warning issued by Government in regard to an article which, in the opinion of Government, tended to incite to violence. Mr. Deshpande who had seated himself, on entering the District Magistrate's office, was asked by the latter to stand while the orders of Government were being read out. It was further stated that Government did not propose to take any official action in the matter.

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

After a few more questions the Education Minister moved a Bill further to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909.

Rao Bahadur Chitale, speaking next, said that the Bill involved an enormous expenditure and if passed would also go against the original object.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir who supported the Bill, was followed by Mr. Haji who opposed the Bill saying that by passing the Bill the Council would lose their control over the Museum.

Sir Ibrahim pointed out that the Museum was given a grant of rupees thirty thousand and hence the Council would in no way lose its control over the Museum in case the Bill was passed.

After Mr. Petit supported the Bill the Council adjourned for lunch.

POONA, Aug. 4

After lunch, debate was resumed on the bill to amend the Prince of Wales Museum Act, 1909. The objects of the Bill as stated are to erect additional buildings for housing the natural history section, the industrial sections, and other sections which require a large sum of money. Borrowing of money and letting out a considerable part of the new buildings for business purposes are the methods suggested to meet the expenditure to be incurred.

Mr. Bole thought that the scheme proposed by the Bill was a practicable one and therefore he would support the Bill. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye having replied, the Bill was put to vote and the first reading of it was passed. It was then referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. Paranjpye, Cowasji Jehangir and others.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The proposal to appoint a Finance Committee to assist Government for framing a budget for the appropriation of public money was then moved by the Finance Member.

An amendment by Mr. Gandhi suggesting fourteen members elected from the Council to constitute the Finance Committee was, however, not accepted by the Finance Member. The proposal gave rise to considerable discussion regarding its desirability and the President had to labour much to educate the Council on the points of Parliamentary procedure.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye pleaded for the acceptance of the Finance Member's proposal for the Committee. Much confusion prevailed in the House.

Owing to the undecided nature of the proposed Committee, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir pointed out the main difference between the Committees as proposed by Government and by Mr. Gandhi.

Mr. Hajee opposed the Government proposal for a Finance Committee on the ground of multiplicity of Committees.

Mr. Gandhi, explaining his amendment, said the larger the proportion of elected members on the Finance Committee the better it would be for Government which may regard the deliberations of such a Committee as more weighty.

Mr. Pahalajani opposed the proposal on the ground that it was an unfair treatment to the Council that it should not be taken in confidence by Government in matters of finances which, the speaker continued, must be discussed in the full House.

Closure of debate having been moved, another amendment to the Finance Member's resolution was moved by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and the same was immediately carried.

The amendment moved by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad was almost tantamount to the main resolution.

PERSONNEL OF FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The election of members by ballot to constitute the Finance Committee was then proceeded with. The following members have been declared elected:—(1) Mr. C. Jehangir, (2) Mr Godbole, (3) Rao Bahadur Kale, (4) Rao Bahadur Chitale, (5) Mr Haji, (6) Mr. Gandhi, (7) Rao Saheb Desai, (8) Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai M. Nilkanth, (9) Mr Kanji Dwarkadas, (10) Mr Gupte, (11) Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri, (12) Mr Nimbalkar.

The session of the Council was then prorogued.

ENGLAND AND TURCO-GREEK WAR.

A PLEA FOR MOSLEM FRIENDSHIP.

"TURKS WOULD EAT GREEKS ALIVE."

Mr. Thos. Gibson Bowles writing to "The Times" on July 10 on the question of Peace in the Near East, says:—

The secret masters of our policy and dictators of our conduct at the Foreign Office have, as has appeared during a generation, whenever the terrible name of Russia was uttered, fled to hide themselves under the nearest table, and whenever the name of Turkey was whispered hastened to apparel themselves with fleets, armies, boarding pikes, protocols and other weapons of offence to show their eternal hatred to the Moslem. This they continue to exude as though nothing were changed in the circumstances. But they have wholly changed. The delays of diplomacy may have prevented this fact from reaching the Foreign Office. But it is a fact nevertheless, and one that must be recognized, that Russia has disappeared as an active, threatening power capable of mischief, and that the suggestion that she should take Constantinople as a result of the war has become unthinkable. She has not yet digested herself.

The idea of setting up Greece as a successor to Russia in the part of the anti-Moslem ogre who is to make a meal of Turkey is nonsensical; for if it comes to the Greeks making any sort of a fight with them, the Turks would eat them alive. And the supplementary idea that England is somehow—by influence, by money, by ships, or by men—to help the Greeks to such a meal is pure folly. England will not help them.

Let the Greeks keep quiet. What they can do beyond that is negligible. Yet it might for them prove fatal. While quiet they are sufficiently protected by the Acropolis, "C'est cette vieille defroque qui nous sauvera toujours," as one of them was represented as saying in a French comic newspaper.

Let the Turks keep the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, which are as much theirs as Spithead and the Solent are ours. And let us, while it is yet time, recur to our ancient, settled, and most necessary policy of friendship for the Moslems and protection for those of them who inhabit Turkey. These, be it remembered, are not all of them, for out of the total 300,000,000 of Moslems, 100 000,000 are our own fellow-subjects [illegible] dependent for much of the effectual defence of important possessions.

It is a favorite pastime with some, who take their history from their dreams and their policy from their sympathies, to cut and carve out the Balkan Peninsula anew and to reconstruct it into fresh States according to the most modern doctrines of Nonconformity. That, I submit, is not to be done without conflicts from which even Nonconformists would shrink. I would commend to them Lord Melbourne's pregnant question, "Can't you leave it alone?"

MAULANA MISRA AHMED.

SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 4.

A Muttra message says Moulana Misra Ahmed of Cawnpore charged under sections 124A and 153 I. P. C. was sentenced yesterday to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

ARREST OF SIX STUDENTS.

SEQUEL TO PROCESSION FRACAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 4.

Six students are reported to have been arrested in Mysore as a result of the recent Tilak procession fracas.

PROVINCIAL COUNCILS

QUESTIONS OF PROCEDURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, August 3.

It is understood that Presidents of all the Provincial Legislative Councils will meet at Simla on September 14th for discussion of questions of procedure common to all councils. The President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Mr Whyte, will preside. While at Simla, the provincial Presidents will attend the meeting of the Assembly.

STRIKE AT MESSRS. HYLAND'S WORKS.

MANAGEMENT EXPLAINS POSITION.

TERMS OF OFFER OF SETTLEMENT.

As announced in our yesterday's issue the workshop men, numbering about 200 employed by Messrs. Hylands, Ltd., went on strike on Tuesday. The trouble arose from the refusal of the Company to grant half a day's leave on the Tilak Anniversary day. It appears that on the afternoon of Monday, the 1st of August, the employees of this Motor Company applied to the Manager for leave to enable them to attend Lok. Tilak's Anniversary celebration held on the Chaupatty sands and that the management refused to do so. Thereupon, the men took French leave and attended the celebrations. The next day, when they returned to work, as usual, they were told, that in addition to forfeiture of Sunday's and Monday morning's pay, they would have to pay a fine of one rupee each. It is also understood that three machine fitters of the Haines Road workshop, of the Company, by name Thakkar Premchand, Ginabhoy Nagarbhoy and Bukandas Valumlidas and one clerk, Mr. A. R. Rao, who had put in a service of about 4 years, were dismissed by Mr. Green as having been ring-leaders in the affair. This attitude of the Company irritated the men and rather than submit to such humiliating conditions, they determined to go on strike, which they have kept up for the last 3 days.

The above is the version of the employees. Our representative interviewed the General Manager, Mr. Mutch, about the affair. At first, he seemed reluctant to be interviewed, but then he courteously consented. He said that the men, when they applied for leave at 12 noon on Monday, did not give the management even half an hour's notice for consultation. However he rang up the other motor firms of Bombay at once and enquired whether they were going to give a holiday for their men. He was answered that none of their men had applied for leave, and that they were not closing for the afternoon. As no other firm granted leave that day, Messrs Hylands also declined to do so. When asked whether he had refused leave because it was Lokamanya's Anniversary day, he emphatically denied that that was not the reason but that on the other hand, the management had closed the business last year on the day of Mr. Tilak's death, owing to the demand of the men. He also said that when the men returned to work the following day, after absenting themselves without permission on Monday afternoon, every man was fined one rupee each according to the old rule of the Company, which was familiar to every workman. Further asked whether some men were dismissed, he emphatically denied it and said that every one was welcome to join duty on Friday. It also appears that a deputation of workmen agreed on Tuesday to pay a compensation of one rupee to the Company for causing them loss on Monday afternoon and to work for 4 hours on that day without pay, provided the Company gave up their right to deduct the half day's pay for work done on Monday morning. Inspite of that, Mr. Mutch regretted, the men did not choose to join office.

THE NOTICE.

The Company have put up a notice before their premises to the following effect:—

(1) The workmen may resume work on Friday morning at 8-30.

(2) The Company will renounce their claim of Re. 1 per head as damages and pay for work done on Monday morning provided the workmen work a full day on Friday without pay.

(3) Those workmen who do not return to work on Friday morning will be assumed to have left the Company's services and need not appear until the 15th when they will receive their pay which will not include pay for Monday nor the Re. 1 paid in compensation so the Company

TRADE UNION C. P. BUREAU'S VERSION.

A UNION FOR MOTOR WORKS MEN.

The Trade Union Congress Publicity Bureau writes as under date August 4:—

175 men belonging to Messrs. Hyland Company's motor works went on strike last Monday. The facts of the situation are as follows:—

(1) On Monday at 11-30 a.m. the men sent an application for leave in connection with the Chowpathy mass meeting addressed by Mahatma Gandhi.

(2) The management gave no reply, but when the tiffen-bell rang the men gathered and asked for the decision of the Works Manager who informed them that no leave would be granted as other firms had not granted leave.

(3) The men, however, left work. On Tuesday morning, when the men returned to work, they were given to understand that they would be fined rupee one according to the recently introduced rule regarding absence without leave. Also they were told they would forfeit the wages due to them for Sunday as well as Monday morning.

(4) The men refused to accept these terms. Later, the Works Manager decided to fine the men rupee one with the condition that they should work half day without pay.

(5) The men refused to accept terms, but were willing to start [illegible] on the cancellation of the [illegible] he condition regarding half [illegible]

(6) To-day the notice [illegible] cancelling the fine but [illegible] to work a whole day w[illegible]

The men are forming [illegible]'s, and it is understood [illegible] mass movement [illegible] amongst motor w[illegible]

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

STRICTURES AGAINST "SCANDALOUS" SERVICE.

PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCED RATES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding, when Dr. Nariman's motion complaining against the increased charges of the Telephone Company evoked much discussion. There were bitter complaints made by the members against the "scandalous" service given by the Company and it was stated that the Bombay Telephone service was one of the worst of its kinds. The Commissioner, in the course of his speech, made some sneering remarks about giving up things European and said the trouble was only incidental when the public made use of such things. In the end the motion was adopted. Mr. Jamnadas complained there must have been some reason for the press reporters not reporting the discussion and his remarks the last time the Corporation discussed the subject.

In regard to the new Tansa Pipe Lines it is understood that the lowest tender is of Rs. 266 lakhs for English steel pipes and it comes from a Calcutta firm, the next lowest being from the Tata Construction Company for German steel pipes amounting to Rs. 351 lakhs—there being a difference of nearly one hundred lakhs between the two tenders American tenders varied from Rs. 377 to Rs. 609 lakhs.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved:—

"That the Corporation enter their emphatic protest against and express their great disapprobation and disapproval of the action taken by the Bombay Telephone Company in increasing the present rates abnormally high, namely from 135 to 175 rupees per annum for private residence, and from 200 to 250 rupees for offices, clubs, etc., particularly in view of the fact that the Company gives to the public extremely miserable and inefficient service.

"That the President be requested to communicate the above resolution to the Company, and to represent to them the desirability of reconsidering their decision in the matter."

He said the complaints were getting more serious and more frequent every day. He was a subscriber for the last seven years, and he considered the working of the system was most annoying; the service was miserable and most wretched. The increases in rates were altogether too much and he advocated Non-Cooperation against the Company. The present rates were abnormally high for the poor service given to the public, he concluded.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconding, said that the management of the Telephone Company was too scandalous, to say the least. He complained that the reporters had not taken down the strictures passed against the Telephone Company in the Corporation last time and he feared that something had happened which had prevented their reporting the discussion. He had complained not once or twice but half-a-dozen times and no satisfactory action was ever taken. When the subscribers kept on ringing, because no answer were given them, they were given electric shocks by the girls. The management was going from bad to worse daily, and it was impossible to put up with the treatment any longer. Nowhere in the world, had they such a bad service as in Bombay, and he thought some steps should be immediately taken in the matter.

WANTED CHANGE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla said if they took a just view of the situation they would find that the rates levied were not exorbitant. Provided they gave the public a better service there could be no objection to the rates. The telephone service given in Bombay was one of the worst. But seeing that the service was so bad he did not think that the increased charges were fair. No reply was ever received to any complaint made and the Company was indifferent to the sufferings of the public. The best course for the Corporation to take was to see that the management of the Company passed into their own hands. Any number of resolutions passed by them would be no use at all, unless they took over the management of the Company themselves.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand agreed with the previous speakers and said in a city like Bombay—of large distances—a proper telephone service was absolutely necessary.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, supporting, complained that the whole trouble lay in the underpayment of the girls by the Company.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was the business of the Commissioner to tell the Company that unless they improved their services they would be compelled to do so. There were many ways of putting on the screw; for instance the Commissioner could compel the Company to take away all the overhead wires, which would cost them lots of money. If he were concerned personally he would have taught the Company a lesson. The time had come for them to take some strong action in the matter. He proposed that the attention of the Government should also be drawn to the state of things now obtaining, and he moved a rider accordingly.

COMMISSIONER'S SNEERING REMARKS.

The Municipal Commissioner said the [illegible] stocks put forward by Mr. [illegible] not correct, as the water [illegible]es gave them shocks. He [illegible] was a serious one, but [illegible] these European things [illegible]ave some trouble; of [illegible] the telephone service [illegible]p other European things they would have no trouble at all. Nobody was more worried by the inefficient telephone service than the speaker. But he thought there was some justification for the increase, as the Company were paying more pay to their operators than before.

The motion was adopted.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram moved:—

"That in view of the anticipated good rainfall in the current year the Commissioner be requested to consider as soon as the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes have replenished to a sufficient extent whether the hours of water supply should be increased so as to make available for only domestic purposes in all Wards of the City a larger supply of water than that given at present, to an extent of 10 million gallons per day, if possible."

He said the hours of supply had been increased, but there was not sufficient pressure. Those living on third floors did not get sufficient water and the people would not be benefited by the plentiful rains unless they got a better supply.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner said until the Vehar Lake overflowed he would not be able to give the city more than the seven additional millions which he was giving since Sunday last because he had to see to the future supplies of the city.

The motion was withdrawn.

CORPORATORS AS SHAREHOLDERS.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved:—

"That with reference to the Counsel's opinion received with the Standing Committee Resolution, dated the 22nd June, 1921, regarding the scope of Section 36 (p) of the Municipal Act and the preclusion of Councillors having an interest in a Company as a shareholder or otherwise from voting or taking part in the discussion of a matter in any way materially affecting the Company, the Corporation are of opinion that it is desirable for Councillors not to hold shares of or have any interest in the following Companies, so that it may be possible for a majority of the Corporation and its Committees including the Standing Committee to vote and take part in the discussion of matters coming up before them concerning these Companies:—(1) The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company; (2) the Bombay Telephone Company; (3) the Bombay Gas Company; (4) the Tata Industrial Bank; (5) the Tata Iron and Steel Company; (6) the Tata Construction Company.

"That the Municipal Secretary be requested to ascertain from Councillors and report to the Corporation the names of Councillors holding shares of or having any other interest in each of the aforesaid Companies."

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker opposed as the Counsel's opinion had been referred to a Committee for their consideration. He called the resolution as mischievous, as it would be impossible to hold meetings of the Corporation, with the necessary quorum if the resolution were adopted.

The motion was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

TO REMAIN OPEN TILL SUNDAY.

Atiya Begum Sahiba writes:—

"I wanted to close the Exhibition this evening but owing to great pressure from the public for keeping it open till Sunday, the 7th instant I am compelled to accede to their request; and have decided to extend the period to Sunday. I sincerely hope the people will continue the same attitude and patronise our Exhibition by thousands.

No doubt the Volunteers seem to be tired by the strenuous work they have to do day and night, but inspite of their fatigue they have willingly promised to help me in this moment till the end. I also take this opportunity of thanking the ladies (and especially the Parda ladies) who took so much trouble in patronising this Exhibition, yesterday, and am glad to see that it was a grand success.

To-day, the deserving poor men will be admitted free of charge from 1 to 4 p.m. (S.T.) only. I may add here that a gentleman named Mr. Bhimji Tejpal has generously given a donation of Rs. 125 for admitting poor men, and I heartely thank him for his liberal gift.

I have requested all the stall-keepers (exhibiting "sudha" as well as "mixed articles") to fill up the stalls till the end with genuine Indian cloth and they have promised me to act accordingly.

CHARITY.

A charitable Mohammedan gentleman of the Khoja community, who prefers to remain unknown, has presented 130 bags of rice at Chittagong to the Khulna Famine Relief Fund, and has handed us a cheque for Rs. 700 which we have sent to Pandit Rambhaj Datt Chaudheri, for the relief of sufferers from the famine in the Punjab.

Mr. H. M. Mehta, accountant, has sent us Rs. 25-4-0 for the Khulna Relief Fund.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

Following is the weather and crop report of the Bombay Presidency during the week ending August 2:—

There was general and beneficial rain during the week throughout the Presidency and Sind. It was heavy in parts, retarding agricultural operations. A break is generally needed. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continue, except in some places where retarded by excessive rain. Seedlings are in fair condition. Water for irrigation in Sind canals rising. Irrigated crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder continues deficient in parts of Karachi Nawabshah and Thar Parkar, and is improving elsewhere as green fodder becomes available. The supply of water for drinking has also greatly improved due to heavy rain. Water for irrigation is still deficient. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition except in parts of Thar Parkar. Prices of food grains were almost stationary.

THE BURNING OF THE CLOTH

BY H. K HALES.

An event which will become historic in the history of India took place in the vast maidan of the Elphinstone Mills, Bombay, on the evening of the 31st July. From an early hour in the afternoon a steady stream of people were to be seen making their way to the scene of the great bonfire where the destruction of foreign cloth before a vast multitude was to be the symbol of a large section of the Indian populace of the future boycott of all cloth not grown or manufactured within the country. As the time of the ceremony approached the roads leading to the Elphinstone Mills became absolutely congested, making traffi almost if not actually impossible for those endeavouring to be present to gain entrance to the enclosure. In the centre of the area a large dais had been erected, where two hundred seats accommodated the leaders of the Swadeshi movement, who were greeted with vociferous cheers of welcome as they took their seats allotted to them. Slightly to the left of the dais at about fifty yards distance was a quadrangular enclosure surrounded with corrugated iron, in th interior of which were collected all manner of clothes, turbans, topees, sarees, umbrellas, in fact clothing of every description of foreign manufacture, suspended on scaffolding and timbers, thoroughly soaked with kerosene. The scene of the burning as seen from the platform was a spectacle unique and unprecedented. As far as the eye could see was a vast sea of faces, gazing expectantly towards the centre waiting patiently for that great personality, the prime mover of the movement which is sweeping across India like a tidal wave, Mahatma Gandhi. To North, to South, to East, to West, in whichever direction the gaze was directed was this vast concourse of spectators, every individual vitally interested in the proceedings, and whose presence that day was not a mere matter of idle curiosity, but an eloquent testimony allegiance to his revered leader.

And now a great shout, waving of arms, caps, of which at least ninety per cent were the plain white rough spun Gandhi caps which during the last few days have sprung as if by magic throughout the city, announced the arrival of the Mahatma. The great crowd in its endeavours to see th man who should light the torch of th sacrificial mound, swayed ominously to and fro and threatened at times to sweep away the barriers which railed off the enclosure. Shrill whistles sounded, hundreds of volunteers rushed to the spot and with linked arms forced back the spectators to their places, and then a great hush came as Mahatma Gandhi rose to address the throng and explained in a few words the reasons which had prompted the event which was now to be celebrated.

Stepping down from the dais accompanied by several leaders of the Non-Cooperation League he made his way to the bonfire piled high with clothing of every hue, waiting for the torch to be applied. And now with every eye of that great throng focussed on him he applied the torch and as the sheet of flame ran rapidly along, the vast area was torn with a hundred thousand voices, Mahatma Gandhi ki jai' Bande Mataram and other cries drowned in the storm of shouts and cheering which surged across the ground. As the flames rose and licked their way upwards, the enthusiasm of the crowds vented itself in a wholesale shower of caps, coats, and all kinds of garments, which hurled in the air towards the pyre were carried by the gale onwards to their goal, then as they fell on the upturned hands, were picked up and flung onwards, and onwards, until they reached the furnace and costly silk garments were gladly sacrificed as the wearer's testimony to the public, that they at least had for ever forsworn the touch of foreign cloth and would henceforth adorn and clothe with the simple home spun productions of their native land.

The burning of the foreign cloth on the maidan of the Elphinstone Mills has a deep political significance. It once and for all disposes of the idea that the movement of non-violent non-cooperation is but a flash in the pan, which given time will wear itself out and die a natural death. No one who witnessed the proceedings could help but be impressed at the hold their leader has obtained on all manner of men, of all creeds, casts, religions and races, who in his frail personality, his intense earnestness, and undoubted sincerity has brought under one banner, with unity of purpose, the millions striving to reach that great goal the unrestricted Government of India by the Indian people.

GANDHI CAP IN BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—To-day being the 1st of August some four or five persons in the Chief Accountant's office of the Bombay Municipality came wearing white caps on their heads. The Chief Accountant noticing this, called the whole staff to his room and lectured to them that he looked upon the cap as a "symbol of Non-Cooperation" and that as he supposed them all to be Cooperationists—they must eschew the cap. Now is this not tyranny pure and simple? As the Mahatma says what authority has anybody got to order others what to wear and what not to wear. Is this not slavery in its simplest form under the high-sounding name of discipline?

The other day we read in the papers that the Lahore Municipality resolved that all the Municipal employees should wear the khadi dress. Why should not the Bombay Municipality, which prides itself as the body enjoying full local self-government, follow the noble and courageous example of the Lahore Municipality? Is there no member of the Corporation who has at least some independent spirit in him? Or has everyone lost all sense of nationality and true citizenship? Why should the Corporators not take up this matter and force the Commissioner who tries to overlord them, to do their bidding? They must remember that the interests of the people are in their hands and that they owe a duty to them.—Yours, etc.

"UTTERLY DISGUSTED WITH THE BUREAUCRATIC ADMINISTRATION."

C. P. COUNCIL.

RESOLUTION ON NAGPUR UNIVERSITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, August 3.

The most important resolution that was taken up after the questions were finished on August 2nd was that immediate steps be taken for the introduction of necessary legislation for the purpose of constituting a university for C. P. and Berar as early as possible. The mover mentioned that the necessity of having a seperate university was fully recognized by the past Government and it was a misfortune that the province should have been required to indent for official experts and statesmen to carry on its administration from other provinces. He further maintained that even a province with a deficit of revenue such as Bihar and Orissa, has its own university at Patna and emphasised that their province had a university which would create a congenial soil and atmosphere for the growth of talent. He finally stated that he was anxious that the cause of primary education would not suffer.

Mr. Dravid regretted that resolutions on the subject had at all been necessary, which might produce an impression that there was some inertia somewhere which had to be conquered by a debate in the council. He expected an initiative to be taken by the Government. The whole field of education was under the reformed government supposed to be a transferred subject but he asked in university matters and hence in secondary education also what control had this legislature or the minister so long as the education was governed by an outside university with imperfect knowledge of its wants. This constitutional anomaly, he maintained, ought to be removed without any further delay.

Mr. Mathew cleared some of the wrong impressions of the Council by pointing out that the revised Allahabad University Bill is at present before the U. P. Council, and the Bill as organised will not have any control over secondary education in this province. According to this bill better representation will be secured for this province than before. Having given a short history of the C. P. University scheme since 1915, he pointed out that managing university will cost 86 thousand recurring expenditure per annum and examining university would cost 42 thousand. The Government must provide first for the ejuipment of existing colleges. 15 lakhs will be required for science college at Nagpur, one lakh for Amraoti college and two lakhs for the University building. It was not the intention of the Government to lower the educational standard by an increase of Graduates in the province.

The resolution was supported by almost all except two of three members who opposed it mainly under the apprehension that it may interfere with the spread of primary education by absorbing too large a portion of general revenues. Mr. Dick maintained that the province must be self-contained and that the university must be established even though it involved some additional expenditure.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kelkar, the Minister of Education replied on behalf of the Government that he would have made a declaration as regards the Government's policy in the matter at the beginning, but on consideration he found that his action would have deprived himself and the council of the general expression of feeling which had greatly clarified matters. He declared that the Government was ready to accept the resolution and assured the council that immediate steps will be taken to introduce legislation. He denied the charge that the Government had slept over the matter. He was as much an advocate of primary education as that of higher education but it was idle to maintain that university should be suspended till the whole field of primary education which would cost Rs. 30,000,000 annually was covered.

Rao Bahadur Brahma in winding up the debate thanked the council for having given general support to his resolution with only one dissintient voice. The resolution was put to vote and passed with acclamation.

A RESOLUTION DISALLOWED IN U. P. COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, August 4.

A resolution by Pandit Hirdyanath Kunzru, requesting the local Government to move higher authorities to exempt the United Provinces from the operation of rule 12 of Devolution Rules (which require local Government to employ as many I.M.S. men as the Secretary of State directs it to do) has been disallowed by the Governor under section 22 (1), as it does not primarily concern local Government.

It is understood that Bawa Bhagwandass has arranged for the next special Hindu Conference to be held at Brindraban on the 26th and 27th August as Government has failed to forbid slaughter of cows for military, and export of beef cows and bullocks to other countries till Janamashatmi. This session has to decids upon the future line of action. All Hindus are requested to send in their views or attend, if possible. A strong reception committee is appointed.

PROPOSED INCREASES TO I. C. S.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has issued the following resolution of protest to the Associated Press for distribution:—

"The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has learnt with surprise from the reply of the Secretary of State in Parliament given on the 12th July that it is under contemplation further to increase the emoluments of the Indian Civil Service, and begs to protest emphatically against any such increase being granted particularly in view of the recent increases given to it and also of the present financial condition of the country."

BURMA CROP FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Aug. 4.

Groundnut crop forecast gives the area under seven main districts as 251,200 acres, a decrease of 7,916 acres compared to 1920 area. Sowings were late for districts. More rain was needed nearly everywhere. Crop prospects are still uncertain. Areas are not furnishing regular forecast estimated at 600 acres. Cotton crop forecast gives the area under twelve chief districts as 300,900 acres, a decrease of 62,800 compared to 1920. Sowing dates are generally normal, early rains are scanty, more still wanted. Crop prospects are unsatisfactory. Conventional forecast of other areas is 800 acres.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The last meeting of the present session of the Punjab Legislative Council was held to-day at the new Council Chamber, Hon Mr. Butler presiding. After interpellations Sir John Maynard moved a resolution offering a warm and hearty welcome to the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India and trusting that his tour in the Punjab would afford to him an opportunity of gaining closer knowledge of the people of the province and of their news and aspirations and assure to them his sympathy. Several members including Hari Kishen Lal, Minister, supported the resolution which was carried unanimously all standing.

The Council also adopted a resolution moved by Sardar Jamal Khan recommending to the Government to appoint a committee to report on changes which should be made in the Frontier Crimes Regulation 3 of 1901, so far as it was applicable to the Punjab. The resolution moved by Mohamed Saifulla Khan recommending the Government to take special measures to protect the inhabitants of Isa Khel town and Tashil from the raids of the frontier outlaws was withdrawn on the assurances of Sir John Maynard that proper steps were taken and would be taken by the Government to prevent raids of Isa Khel. Council adjourned *sine die*.

The rice market at Rangoon yesterday was steady at 580 and paddy in firm at 235.

The Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and a half pence and demand bills one shilling three and seventeen thirty-two pence.

On the Tilak anniversary the National Publicity Limited, Delhi, started the news supplying business and is now in a position to supply news to the Indian press.

The Government of India in the course of a telegram to the Secretary of State described the agricultural situation at the end of July with reference to progress of monsoon. (A. P.).

A Karachi message of August 4th says, the District Traffic Superintendent, Karachi wires:—Breaches on Karachi-Kotri section are repaired. Booking of goods traffic from Karachi will be resumed from the 5th instant. (A. P.).

His Holyness Shri Martand Prabhu Manicknagar has made an yearly grant of three hundred rupees for five years to the Poona Gayan Samaj which has opened a new music class for girls and boys. (A. P.)

A Calcutta message says there was a remarkable increase in the total amount of authorised capital of joint stock companies registered in June. The statement issued by Department of Statistics shows during the month 65 companies were registered with aggregate authorised capital of Rs. 1,653 lakhs in the corresponding month of preceding year and seventy companies and Rs. 317 lakhs in preceeding month. (A. P.).

At meeting of the B. B. and C. I. Railway workmen held at Parel on Wednesday last the following gentlemen were unanimously elected office-bearers for the year 1921-22:—President:—Rai Saheb Chanrika Prasad (retired Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway Ajmere). Vice-President:—Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, Bombay Hon. Secretary:—Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. B.A., Bombay. Hon. Treasurers:—Messrs. L. R. Tairshee and Bhukandas Chatildas.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

K. S. L. I. BEAT G. M. C. A. 6-1.

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry made sure of winning the "Advocate of India" Cup yesterday, when they defeated the Y. M. C. A. They have only to meet the Bombay Gymkhana, but the result of the latter match will not effect the result of the League as the Shrophires have won all eleven matches they played, while the Gymkhana have last two games. The latter match should, however, produce a very keen contest.

As regards yesterday's game the K. S. L. I. were distinctly the better side, and thoroughly deserved their victory. They played well together and the result was never in doubt once they got their first goal. The Y. M. C. A. was a team of moods, at times playing quite well and at others being very mediocre. Their defence was good, Lynn at goal particularly putting in a lot of saving work, but the forwards were poor. Ford, the centre, played up quite well but received little support from the others, three of whom were passengers.

On play starting the K. S. L. I. got away at once, and one of the forwards put in a hot shot, which Lynn stopped in fine style. Then the Y. M. C. A. carried play to the other side, and Lewis was called upon to clear twice. A little midfield play, and the Infantrymen got going again and Puttock drew first blood. The play was distinctly offside and Lynn made no attempt to stop the shot, expecting the whistle to go, but no whistle went and the referee allowed the goal. The K. S. L. I. continued to have the best of the exchanges, and Flavell, after a good individual effort, scored again. The soldiers followed this up with two more goals, Puttock being responsible for both, and changed over with a lead of four goals to nil.

On the re-start the Shropshire got going at once, and after few efforts scored again. Millard put in a shot which was stopped by the goalie, but Puttock rushing up headed in the ball. More even play followed after this, and the Young Men made a few incursions into the K. S. L. I. "[illegible]". Their efforts were successful at last, [illegible] finding the net. Play of an even nature continued for a little time, but only for a little while, for the K. S. L. I. then again got the upper-hand, and gave the Y. M. C. A. defence a busy time. They, however, could add only one more goal, Puttock being responsible for this, too, and left the field victorious by six goals to one.

The teams:

K. S. L. I.—Goal—Edwards, Backs—Evans and Lewis, Halves—Lipton, Flavell and Hinson, Forwards—Williams, Lea Shenton, Puttock and Millard.

Y. M. C. A.—Goal—Lynn. Backs—MacDonald and Livesey, Halves—Rodgers, De La Nonteede and Symons, Forwards—Thompson, Morhans, Ford, C. Telly and Morris.

Referee—Mr. E. Harwood.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

G. I. P. Institute vs. Embarkation Staff.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Only eight teams have entered for the Rovers' Tournament which is expected to commence on Saturday, the 13th instant. Of the eight teams entered only two are from outside, the rest being local teams. The entries are:—United Football Club, Colaba, Colaba, K. S. L. I. Colaba, Y. M. C. A., Bombay Gymkhana, Bhusawal Institute, Division Staff, Bombay, R. A. and R. A. M. C., Colaba, and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Poona.

MR. GANDHI'S BONFIRE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The leaderette of the "Times of India" of the 3rd instant on "Mr. Gandhi and the Poor" reads like a page from the Bible History. When Mary Magdalene poured the precious ointment at Christ's feet, and indignant cry went up: "To what purpose is this waste? For this might have been sold for much and given to the poor." In a much similar strain, your contemporary cries out: "But it was not only old caps and hats that were burned on the bonfire which Mr. Gandhi lighted on Sunday: many clothes were burned which might have been given to the poor." Mr. Gandhi is nothing if he is not practical. In order to create an impression that the British Government is all powerful, Dyer resorted to unnecessary firing on the Indians. Mr. Gandhi, in order to impress on the Indians the necessity of boycott of foreign cloth, burns it. Of the two actions, there can be no manner of doubt as to which is the more "heartless," but in the opinion of your contemporary, Mr. Gandhi's bonfire was "the most heartless act of the despot of which we have heard."—Yours, etc.

INDEED?

Bombay, Aug. 4.

8 DACOITS SENT TO JAIL.

Bhikia Dama, who had been committed to the Thana Criminal Sessions on a charge of dacoity, was recently sentenced by Mr. Perceval, Sessions Judge, Thana, to three years rigorous imprisonment.

The accused with ten other men one of whom was a Christian, had raided the house of one Nana Khana Gharat, an Agri, in the village of Sonave in Mahim Taluka, and by inflicting severe injuries on him had succeeded in taking away from his house a booty consisting of money and other sundry articles.

On information being given to the Police two of the accused absconded and have not yet been traced. Bhikia also absconded. So the others of the gang one of whom died in jail before his trial and after his commitment were tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, one of them being acquitted.

Subsequently Bhikia was arrested, and apart from the dacoity charge, he was convicted of two other offences and sentenced to an aggregate term of six years rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN AMERICA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a result of the publication of an article that I sent to the "Independent" about two months back, I have been bombarded by large number of letters of enquiry from all over India. I have replied quite a good number of such letters but there seems to be no end of them.

The student situation in this country is becoming grave day after day and it is but desireable therefore that the enclosed letter that I have written in reply to one of the several that I have received, be published immediately for the information of the student community. When this is published, as I believe it would be in the columns of your esteemed paper, please send a copy of the paper to Mr. Desai, whose address I enclose herewith.—Yours etc.

K. N. KATHJEE.

New York City,
26th June, 1921.

c/o Thomas Cook & Son
245, Broadway.

Dear Mr. Desai,

I have your letter of enquiry, dated 27th May, before me and as desired I send the required information.

From what you write to me, it seems that you are not a matriculate, and as such I would strongly advise you to pass your matriculation at least before you come over to this country. If you do not pass your matriculation there you shall have to take Preliminaries for one year, which is rather stiff besides your stay in this country would be prolonged a year, and that means some money.

Requirements of Admission.—A matriculate can join college of Liberal Arts and Science, but for Medicine and Journalism one to three years of college work is required besides.

Fees.—The fees for Universities on the eastern coast vary from 200 dols. to 300 dols. according as the subject is chosen. The higher fee being charged for Medicine and various branches of Engineering. The fees for the Universities in the Middle and Middle west vary from 40 dols. to 150 dols. Besides this there are some Incidental fees, Laboratory fees, Medical and Infirmary fees which amount to 40 dols. to 75 dols. per year.

Board and Lodging.—Board per week (two cities on the eastern coast are as follows:—

Board and Lodging.

Board per week (two meals only) minimum 9.00 dols.; room per week minimum 4.50 dols., average 6.00 dols.; Laundry per week minimum 0.75 dols., average 1.50 dols.; car-fare and stationary minimum 0.75 dols., average 1.00 dols.; total minimum 12.00 dols. average 15.00 dols.; Per month minimum 48.00 dols., average 72.00 dols.

The estimated personal expenses in Middle and Middle West are as follows:—

Board per week minimum 6.00 dols., average 9.00 dols.; Room per week minimum 1.75 dols., average 3.00 dols.; Laundry per week minimum 0.50 dols., average 0.75 dols., Car-fare etc., minimum 0.25 dols., average 0.50 dols.; total minimum 8.50 dols. average 13.00 dols. Per month minimum 34.00 dols. average 52.00 dols.

Sessions.—The college sessions begin every three or four months. Students may join in January, June or September. In some cases the January session begins in Feb. or the beginning of March.

Universities for well-to-do.—Every University in this country specialises in some thing or the other. On the Eastern coast the following are strongly recommended.

1. Harvard University:—for Theology, Botany, Chemistry, Economics, Sociology, Philosophy, Psychology, History, Government, Business Administration. It is one of the greatest Universities of the World, offering a wide choice of subjects of study. It has a Medical and Technical College.

2. Columbia University at New York, is another big institution, offering an extensive choice of subject. It is the finest institution of its kind for, business, economics and especially journalism. It maintains the largest and the best equipped teacher's college in the world.

3. Cornell University:—Another all round high standard University Recommended for Engineering, Medicine Lit. and Dentistry.

4. New York University at New York. Arts, General Science, Journaltsm, Pedagogy, Commerce, Accounts and Finance.

5. Yale University at New Haven, Engineering, Medicine, Literature, Forestry, Geology and Law.

6. Princeton University, at Princeton N J. a high standard university for Literature, History and Political Science.

7. John Hopkin's University at Baltimore, highly recommended for Medicine. Has an International standing for Scientific research work

8. Massacchussetts Institute of Technology (commonly called Boston Tech at Boston, is the Largest Technical College in the World, with high International standing. It is highly recommended for any branch of Engineering.

average expenses at one of these Universities;

It should be remembered that the Annual board, lodging, fees, incidentals, etc., etc. cannot be less than 1000 dols.

Universities for students of moderate and limited means.—The following Institutions in the Middle and Middle-West are recommended to students of moderate and limited means for subject or subjects given against each.

1. Purdue University:—For Chemical, Electrical, Mechanical, and at Civil Engineering. Very strongly recommended. Fee 25 dols to 40 dols.

Laffayette. The engineering college is another high standard Institution in America.

3. University of Illionois at Urbana, Ill, Dame, Ind., offers unique opportunities for the study of Botany or Zoology. "It offers four years single subject. (Botany or Zoology) courses for B. Sc., thus giving excellent opportunities for the extensive study of either one of these subjects."

3. University of Illinois at Urbana, IIII., An all round good college especially recommended for Railway Engineering. (This institution has the highest number of Indians just at present; on account of the misconduct of some of the students the authorities don not speak well of them. It is highly desirable therefore that no more Indian students join this University.)

4. University of Wisconsin at Madison, a university with highest International standing for Scientific research, hence strongly recommended for Post-graduate study. Fee 150 Dols.

5. University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Mich. very good for Automobile and Marine Engineering, also Dentistry. Fee Engr. 70 dols. Dentistry 110 dols.

6. State University of Iowa., an all round good cheap University, good for partial self-support. Fee 20 dols. to 30 dols.

7. Iowa State College at Ames, a very fine college offering courses in all branches of Engineering. Fee, 70 dols.

Of these seven Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7 are recommended for self-supporting students, as they offer some opportunities for earning some money.

Minimum expenses at the above are about 850 dols. a year that is Rs. 2,500.

I know very little about the Universities in the West hence I refrain to give any borrowed and second hand information.

I personally advise students to travel via England, as it is shorter and cheaper in the long run. The fare from Bombay Calcutta is about 800 (to England). From England to America it is near about 140 dols. (600) at the present exchange). The Indo-American line is cheaper and the fare is about 1,2000 but as the ships come via Cape of Good Hope it takes 40 to 50 days, via England it takes only 30 to 35 days.

Immigration Laws:—The United States Government has enacted certain Laws to ensure the exclusion of certain classes and races considered undesireable by this Great Republic. The principal stipulations of these are:—

1. One must be free from contagious or loathsome disease such as trachema, skin diseases, and hook-worm.

2. If student must have a letter of parents or other district authority countersigned by the American Consul-General, showing that the student depends for his funds on some people in India, and would not be a burden to the state.

3. Anarchists and believers in polygamy are not allowed to land.

Advice for safe landing.—It is essential that students bring letter from Principal professor, or other teachers showing that they are bona-fide student—such letters may also be had countersigned by the Consul-General, the possession of such letters helps greatly at the time of landing, Some students had to fare very bad at the hands of the Immigration authorities only because they could not prove they were students.

Out fit.—No doubt American style is quite different from Indian or the English styles prevalent in India, still I would advise students coming over to this country to bring all their suits etc., from India. One decent suit can be had in India for 60 to 75 $30. In America cutting and sewing charges alone are about Rs. 125 (minimum) People in this country are so very busy at all times that they have no time to criticise a foreigner's dress. So a well tailored Indian suit is just as good as an American made. It is desireable that students bring two cotton suits for the summer, they may bring silk ones but the washing charges for the same are $3.00 i.e., Rs. 1.

General.—I am now in touch with over a score of Universities all over the country, and I have been repeatedly asked by the authorities to warn Indian students with regard to the possibilities of self-support under the existing circumstances. Now over four million people in this country are out of work, and it is not possible for an Indian student to compete for a job against an American, because of his dark colour and besides being unaccustomed to the American ways and manners. Entire self-support is a thing which it seems was possible in Mythilogical ages, and should no longer be dreamt of. Partial self support is possible in Middle, West, and West. One can earn a little even these days but chances are 1 per cent. only. For another year there are no chances of earning any money while at the college. I strongly advise those thinking of coming here to be sure they have $600 i.e., 2,500 in their hand at the time of landing here unless they have this money they shall find themselves absolutely stranded, with no one to help them.

I shall be glad to answer any further enquiries on the Subject.

Yours sincerely,
K. N. KATHJU.

P. S.—I have given 2nd class fare, and it is advisable for students to travel 2nd class. Third class passengers are considered as labourers and are not allowed to land, now, unless some of us go and claim them as bona-fide students. Still such passengers have to undergo a lot of hardships prior to their being allowed to land.

INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By recording the resolution passed at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay under the presidency of Mr. Pickthall on the 26th. April last that the Indian National Congress should formulate a clear and definite policy for India with reference to her relations with the other Asiatic countries and by referring the said resolution to the Working Committee asking it to frame a statement of such a policy, the All-India Congress Committee which is the executive body of the Congress has made a move of momentous importance. The Congress has years before established its name as the one oritanisation in India that can speak authoritatively on matters accting India. By changing its creed at Nagpur, it proclaimed its absolute independence and determined not to allow any sentiments to stand in the line of action it has marked out for India's salvation and by now, more or less adopting the resolution above referred to, it has made another great stride, the importance of which we cannot fully realise just at present. I believe a time will come—and not at any distant date—when the interests of the Indian National Congress will be the same as those of the Government of India: that is to say the former will change in such a way that it will cease to exist as a non-official body as at present and become the governing body with the necessary change in form, when India's geographical position, her immense resources, her ancient culture and history all these will enable her in the future to be the central power in the East. It had ever been the conception of Western statesmen of every nationality that the East existed for the exploitation of the West and solely for the purpose of ministering to the wants of Western people. The Eastern policy of all the great politicians of Europe with practically no exception had been inspired by this mistaken notion and judging from the present state of affairs, we have no reason to think that the present statesmen of Europe are in any way better than their predicessors in this respect. The East has before long to show them that they are mistaken in their outlook. It is by mutual cooperation alone that the Eastern countries can save themselves from their friends of the West and for this purpose a League of Eastern Nations has to be brought into existence before long. My intention in writing these lines is to draw the attention of the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee to this and I hope in formulating any scheme defining India's relations with the other Eastern countries, due consideration will we given to this.—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.

Madras Association Rooms, Dadar.
August, 3, 1921.

HINDU SADAVARAT FUND.

The above fund was started at Kapadwanja in the Kaira District on the 27th July, Desai Jamnadas Chhaganlal contributing Rs. 5001. (besides Rs. 5001 already contributed towards the Nirasrit Fund). The object is to distribute grains to five persons daily. The management has been left to a Committee consisting of the leading citizens of that place.

DHOLPUR JHIRI BATTLES.

LY OVERNMENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

We have received from Mr. B. S. Pathak, the President of Servants of Rajasthan Society, Ajmer, the following communication: "Two different and contrasting communiques have been issued by Dholpur Darbar and Foreign Department Simla respectively. Dholpur has attempted to whitewash the situation and charge Sevasangh and Rajputsabha Agra to circulate false, unfounded and malicious reports. This communique further proceeds that there were no casualties and no cholera and blood-shed avoided. We on our part are prepared to contradict our version if it is honestly proved to be untrue. As for cholera it is beyond doubt that some two or three state officers died of sun-stroke. The syptoms of both the diseases resemble each other and hence our correspondent mistook the former for the latter. By comparing the tone and attitude of both the State and the Government versions readers can obviously see the malignant and malicious nature of the former and the deliberate lies contained therein.

The Government version clearly says that one man was wounded and killed on the side of the Thakurs and one on the side of the Durbar. Guns were used on both sides. The Judicial Member of Dholpur ought to have seen the Government communique and then issued his own.

It is surprising to note that both these versions were issued from Simla and yet they are quite at opposite poles. Will be please explain if it could be possible to avoid bloodshed in the face of free use of guns for months together. And it is evident that from the State point of view two or three deaths mean no casualties.

As for the communique, from the Simla office we assert that our information is not unfounded and the number of casualties is not merely two or three. It exceeds considerably. However we challenge both the State and the Government either to prove the accuracy of their statements as regard casualties or to withdraw them.

We assure our readers that by a British officer we meant only a European gentleman who, from his appearance might have been an Englishman."

"A CRYING NEED."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to publish the following in your most popular Paper.

One wonders as to when the Municipal Authorities will awaken to the necessity of supplying a few public urinals in the Girgaum Ward. As far as I know there is not a single urinal to be found between Kakadwadi and Thakurdwar in the South and Grant Road Station in the North; nor there is any between Malabar Hill in the West and what point in the East I know not. The gruesome condition of that part of Bhatwadi lane which is bounded by Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road is a sufficient proof of the great want. The state of that lane is a nuisance not only to the people staying around but to passengers going along Sandhurst Road off side. The Municipal Authorities have in vain raised boards of "Commit no Nuisance" and held forth severe penalties to ogenders—never thinking that "necessity knows no law". Will they never learn to interpret things aright?—Yours, etc.

C. M.

INTER-RACIAL MARRIAGES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent case in which Mr. Lionel Henry Mander sought a divorce from his wife, Prativa Sundari, a daughter of the Maharaja of Cooch-Behar, alleging misbehaviour against her, has not the interest to Indians of merely a husband seeking a divorce from his wife. Mr. Mander said in the Divorce court that the marriage, which took place at Calcutta in 1912, was not a happy one owing to temperamental differences. This admission is significant and those who are in favour of inter-racial marriages ought to ponder over it. Mutual appreciation of habits and feelings is a *sine qua non* of married life and howsoever one party to an inter-racial marriage might try to appreciate the feelings of the other party, such marriage cannot be fruitful of the desired end because of the want of spontaneity and the effort and the unnaturalness of the situation.—Yours, etc.

PROGRESS.

WAKE UP COUNTRYMEN!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter of profound regret that little has been, nay is being done to commemorate the revered memory of the late lamented G. O. M. of India. Every loyal Indian heart reveres him to this day as one through whose superb initiative the doors of the house have been thrown open for Indians. May I add, that from him, for Indians. May I add, that from him, the fact, he was the Father of India Swaraj, which has been making headway against" commemorate the revered memory of the late Indian than a Parsi and hence it was that he laid all his services, which neither smacked of unrest nor of violence, at the fact, he was the Father of Indian Swaraj. Wake up India! My countrymen, if at all patriotic blood runs in your veins, be ready to contribute, however humbly, to the Dadabhoy Navroji Memorial Fund.—Yours, etc.

MURZBAN NUSSERWANJEE.

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Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

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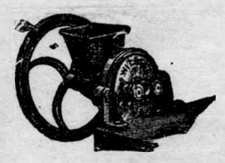

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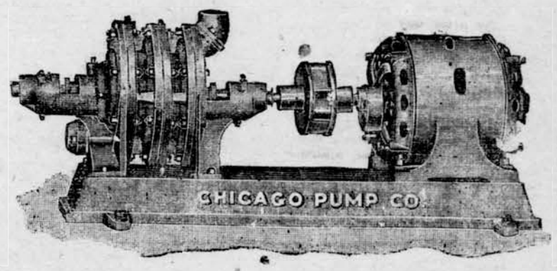

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